Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,108. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: RAIN or SNOW; decidedly COLDER.

Stock Market—Strong, but later demoralized by aggressive raids.

Wheat, 83⅝; corn, 30½; cotton, 8⅛.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 3.

Court Calendars.—Page 3.

Business Troubles.—Page 3

Marine Intelligence.—Page 7.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has been pardoned by President Dole and his Council.—Page 5.

The canal contracts, under the nine-million-dollar appropriation of the last Legislature, were awarded yesterday.—Page 2.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association recommends new rates on grain shipped east from Illinois.—Page 6.

The Canada banks have removed the boycott on American money, now that the election of McKinley is a certainty.

The mother and sister of Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, are opposing the foreclosure of a mortgage on their home.—Page 8.

Miss Anna McKinney was married to a Haitian professor in the evening at the house where her grandmother had died in the morning.—Page 9.

The Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting yesterday as an organization expressed its gratification with the sound-money victory.—Page 9.

Yesterday's storm did more or less damage to shipping. Three boats were driven ashore. Cellars and streets in this city, Jersey City, and Hoboken were flooded.—Page 8.

Merchants report that business has already begun to pick up. Out-of-town buyers now placing orders. The Atlas Cement Company contracted yesterday for buildings and machinery to cost $500,000.—Page 8.

Little Mary Deacher, daughter of a policeman, was burned to death in an apartment house fire at 546 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Several persons were injured. Three painters have been arrested.—Page 8.

Marcus A. Hanna arrived in this city and issued a statement in which he claims 265 votes in the Electoral College for McKinley. If every other State goes for Bryan the Republican ticket will have a majority of 81 in the college.—Page 6.

Erie Railroad trainmen shot and killed Russell Sage's pet mare, after she had fallen in a trestle and broken her leg. The financier is very much wrought up over the matter, and unless the railroad will settle Mr. Sage will sue for damages.—Page 9.

Otto Kempner (Tam.) was defeated in the Tenth Assembly District. A mistake in addition, which gave him 100 votes, was responsible for the assertion that he was elected. T. J. Bradley has undoubtedly defeated Timothy J. Campbell for Congress.—Page 3.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Consul General to Cuba, arrived here yesterday and was welcomed by a delegation of Cubans, among whom were men he saved from Morro Castle prison. He would not talk for publication, owing to his official position.—Page 5.

Politicians are wondering what Mr. Platt meant when he wound up a telegram of congratulation to Major McKinley with the words: "I beg to tender my services." Some of them think that perhaps he meant that he'd like to distribute the patronage in New-York.—Page 2.

Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission, yesterday submitted his plan for an underground road. It contemplates the running of trains from the City Hall to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street in twenty-one minutes. The cost of construction is not to exceed $30,000,000.—Page 9.

The flow of gold into banks and sub-treasuries continued yesterday. The sub-treasuries found themselves unable to accommodate all who brought gold. Treasurer Morgan sent out a letter asking for advance notices on all transactions, and giving notice that the Government will not pay express charges on gold to sub-treasuries hereafter.—Page 8.

NEW TARIFF BILL CERTAIN.

Senator Quay's Predictions of an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—That an extra session of Congress will follow immediately on the inauguration of Mr. McKinley is the prevailing opinion here. Senator Quay believes an extra session is certain. That was what he had in mind last Saturday, when he said:

"We shall have a new tariff bill within eight months after McKinley's inauguration."

Senator Quay has the habit of speaking by the card, and to get a new tariff bill passed by that time would require the calling of Congress together as soon after March 4 next as possible.

It is understood that very soon after the reassembling of Congress, in December, an effort will be made to take up the Dingley Tariff bill and attempt to force its passage. This will be antagonized by the great corporations, which have their own axes to grind, and they will demand action upon several important bills, among which are the Pacific Funding bills, the Pooling bill, and the Bankruptcy bill, which will also be forced along. The Senate, however, has a contingent which objects very much to having the business of that august body run by outsiders, and it may decide to try once more to pass a tariff bill. It is possible that the corporations may be persuaded to think it the part of wisdom to get through with their fighting in the House before compelling a show of hands at the other end of the Capitol. In that event the Senate would have time to take up and discuss tariff at considerable length.

Skeleton Found in a Swamp.

WORCESTER, Nov. 5.—The skeleton of an unknown man was found in a swamp in West Boylston, about six miles from this city, yesterday afternoon. There remained upon the bones vestiges of only a portion of the clothing. It was found that the skull had been fractured. The right forearm was missing.

The theory of the police is that the man was murdered, either in this city or in some of the towns in the vicinity, and the body afterward carried to the spot were it was found. So far no clue has been discovered as to the identity of the man.

Massachusetts Gold Democrats.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The gold Democrats of Massachusetts will retain their organization, having polled the vote requisite to secure representation on the official ballot, and Chairman Matthews will soon call a meeting to consider the situation. The leaders in the movement are not at all pleased with the statement made by Chairman Bynum in Chicago yesterday that the National Democratic Party, having done its duty, has died. They protest that it is untrue, at least so far as this State is concerned.

McKINLEY 260 SURE

In South Dakota There Will Be a Small Plurality — Wyoming Hanging in the Balance.

THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENTLY CLAIM KENTUCKY.

Next Senate Will Have 46 Republicans, 36 Democrats and 8 Populists, and the House 63 Republican Majority.

An unassailable column of 260 electoral votes has been secured for McKinley and Hobart. This column may be increased by the addition of the votes of the States of Kentucky, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wyoming, which are still in doubt and claimed for both McKinley and Bryan.

The popular majority for McKinley will be about one million of votes. It now exceeds 900,000, and can scarcely be reduced more than 30,000 by the aggregated pluralities for Bryan from all the States in doubt.

In the Senate, the Republicans are assured of forty-six members, or a majority of two. The majority may be increased to four by the election of a Republican from Kentucky.

According to the latest returns, the Republicans will have in the House of Representatives 210 members; Democrats, 123; Populists, 24; giving a Republican majority of 63.

The power of the Republicans may be somewhat affected in the Senate by the future course of several Senators who were elected as Republicans but have bolted the party and acted, during the campaign just ended, with the Chicago Democrats. Mantle of Montana, Pettigrew of South Dakota, and Cannon of Utah have all openly affiliated with the Popocrats. If all these Senators vote politically with the Populists or the Democrats, they may be in the way of so impairing the Republican majority as to prevent a reorganization. All told, however, it is doubtful whether the silver men in the Senate will be able to muster a majority.

Putting all the bolting Republican Senators in the silver column, and adding to them all the continuing silver Senators and Senators Faulkner, Gorman, and Mitchell of Wisconsin, who accepted the Chicago platform and advocated its principles, the silver cause will not, apparently, be able to muster more than forty-two votes after March 3, 1897. This assures a gold-standard majority in the Senate of at least six votes.

It is probable that North Carolina will elect a Republican, and the expectation is that it will be Pritchard, now Senator, as the Republicans have, it is estimated, about seventy-five members of the Legislature, and with fifty Populists will have a majority on joint ballot. As the Populists attribute their success in the State largely to Republican assistance, it is assumed that the bargain by which Pritchard was first elected will be repeated.

With the clear ability to organize the Senate as a Republican body, the existing absurd but convenient compromise distribution of responsibilities and patronage will be done away with. Under the last organization, which still exists, the Republicans hold forty-four eighty-ninths of the committee Chairmanships and clerkships, including messengers and laborers. The share of the Democrats is thirty-nine eighty-ninths of the "plunder" of the Senate. To the Populists falls the share of six eighty-ninths to which their membership entitles them. It will be seen that the Democrats and Populists may be anxious to have the Republican majority kept down in order that the comfort of the minority may be kept up.

With a majority of between sixty and seventy in the House, the Republicans will be able to control legislation in that branch of the Congress without fear of dictation from the minority on any ground whatever. The majority in the present Congress is 143. So large a majority has been at times regarded as unfortunate. It encourages negligence of duty by the older members who have inclinations or occupations out of Congress to take them away from the business they were elected to perform.

California reports changes from day to day in its delegation; sometimes changing the political complexion of the delegation twice in a day. The latest reports put the Republicans in the minority, with three members of that party, two Democrats, and two Populist members chosen by the Fusionists. Representative Grove L. Johnson, one of the ablest members of the present delegation, has been defeated.

From Illinois it seems to be conceded that the Democrats will have four members, including "Buck" Hinrichsen, Altgeld's Secretary of State and intimate friend and supporter, who has won in the Sixteenth District. The Indiana Democrats have gained upon yesterday's reports. They will have members from the Second, Fourth, and Twelfth Districts, and possibly will secure Cheader, formerly a Republican member, in the Ninth. Mr. Holman has recovered his popularity in the Fourth District and is returned.

Missouri will have a delegation in the Fifty-fifth Congress with a majority of Democrats, but the Republicans are still claiming the election of their candidates in the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Districts. Mr. Bland's election is assured, and so is that of Champ Clark, whose oratorical powers are greatly admired in Missouri and Southern Illinois.

Nebraska has chosen only two Republican members, Strode in the First and Mercer in the Second. The other four are products of a fusion, partly Populists and partly Democrats.

North Carolina has three Republicans, three Democrats, and three Populists in the present House. As the result of the fusion between the Republicans and Populists on members of Congress, the Republicans appear to have elected White, a black man, in the Second; Linney in the Eighth, and Pearson in the Ninth; and the Democrats hope they have elected Kitchin over Settle in the Fifth.

Considering the size of the majority in Ohio for McKinley, the Democrats have done extremely well in electing five members. They have but two in the present House of Representatives.

South Dakota's Representatives appear to be Populists, but the Republicans are asserting that they have carried the State for the McKinley Electors, and the vote that would carry the Electors would naturally make the Representatives, elected at large, of the same party.

Pennsylvania, like New-York, has a county for Bryan. Schoharie County, in this State, is proud of the record that it has never failed to give a Democratic majority. It gave Bryan 601 plurality. Crawford County, Penn., appears to be as inaccessible as Schoharie to the influences that control the voters. It gave Bryan 664 plurality. Of all the long list of counties in Pennsylvania, it has alone given a majority of votes for the Chicago ticket.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—Kentucky is claimed for McKinley by 500. Col. Breckinridge will contest E. E. Settle's seat in Congress from the Seventh District. Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter will contest the seat of John S. Rhea in the Third District.

The official vote will be necessary to decide the exact amount of the plurality for President, but nearly every one concedes a plurality to McKinley except the Silver Democratic Chairman, who still insists that the State has gone for Bryan, though he refuses to give any figures or say upon what he bases his claim. The official count of the vote was begun in the various counties to-day.

Reports from the county seats indicate slight Republican increases in about the same ratio as the Republican vote was increased over 1892. This is probably due to the counting of ballots which had been laid aside by the election officers as doubtful. The chances, therefore, favor an increase of the Republican plurality rather than a decrease. Two counties and a few scattering precincts are still unreported, but, conceding the silver Democratic claims, there is a plurality of 500 for McKinley shown. The Legislature is conceded to the Republicans on joint ballot.

NORTH DAKOTA.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Nov. 5.—Chairman Cooper of the Republican Committee claims the State by 6,000. It is certain that the Republican National ticket and the entire State ticket is elected by over 2,000. The Republicans have the Legislature by 18 on joint ballot. The Republicans re-elect Johnson for Congress. He ran slightly behind McKinley.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 5.—Returns are coming in so slowly that it is difficult to form an intelligent estimate on the Legislature. Very little is known yet, except as to the Electoral ticket, Governor, and Congressmen, but there is every indication that the Republicans will have both Senate and House by a small majority. McKinley and the Republican ticket will carry the State by 5,000 majority. Eight hundred out of 1,213 precincts received give McKinley 3,800 majority.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 5.—Both Democrats and Republicans are much excited to-night over the closeness of the returns, and charges and counter-charges of fraud are freely made. At Fort Pierre a number of arrests were made this afternoon for illegal voting, and twenty more are to follow to-morrow. The situation is one of extreme tension.

It is now conceded by both sides that which ever way the election goes, the plurality will not be over 600 or 700. The Republicans are gaining slightly, and assurances are repeated that McKinley will get the State by a small majority. The Legislature will be Populist by 12 or 15.

The returns are not yet in from fifteen counties. McKinley has a lead of 650. Populist Chairman Bowler claims the State for Bryan by 500. Republican Chairman Elliott claims it for McKinley by 700. Snowstorms in the western part of the State make returns slow. The slump in Republican estimates came from the fact that the railroad and mining vote went solidly for Bryan.

Congressman Pickler announces his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest. Congressman Gamble thinks he is elected. Senator Pettigrew has advised Populists throughout the State that the State is theirs and the Republicans will attempt to steal it.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The vote on Governor in Tennessee is very close between Taylor (Dem.) and Tillman, (Rep.) Returns so far received indicate the election of Taylor by a small majority. The Bryan Electors carry the State by from 12,000 to 15,000.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.—Official and unofficial returns received from every county in the State show Taylor's election to the Governorship by something over 8,000 plurality. Bryan's plurality will run about 13,000. The race between Patterson (Gold Dem.) and Carmack (Silver Dem.) for Congress in the Tenth District is very close, with both men claiming the election. The Republican managers here are still hopeful of Tillman's election to the Governorship, but the figures are against them.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 5.—Returns from all but 67 precincts in Wyoming give Bryan 26 plurality. Osborne, (Dem.,) for Congress, has 235; Corn, (Dem.,) for Chief Justice, 35. The precincts to hear from poll 2,015 votes. A majority of them is claimed by both parties. The indications are that the Republicans will have one Elector and Congressman.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

State.	McKINLEY.	Electoral Votes.
California		9
Connecticut		6
Delaware		3
Illinois		24
Indiana		15
Iowa		13
Maine		6
Maryland		8
Massachusetts		15
Michigan		14
Minnesota		9
New-Hampshire		4
New-Jersey		10
New-York		36
North Dakota		3
Ohio		23
Oregon		4
Pennsylvania		32
Rhode Island		4
Vermont		4
West Virginia		6
Wisconsin		12—260
BRYAN.		
Alabama		11
Arkansas		8
Colorado		4
Florida		4
Georgia		13
Idaho		3
Kansas		10
Louisiana		8
Mississippi		9
Missouri		17
Montana		3
Nebraska		8
Nevada		3
North Carolina		11
South Carolina		9
Texas		15
Utah		3
Virginia		12
Washington		4—155
DOUBTFUL.		
Kentucky		13
South Dakota		4
Tennessee		12
Wyoming		3— 32
ELECTORS FOR WATSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT.		
Arkansas		3
Colorado		1
Idaho		1
Louisiana		4
Missouri		4
Montana		1
Nebraska		4
Utah		1
Washington		2— 21
Necessary to choice		224
McKinley		260
Bryan		155

M'KINLEY WILL TAKE A REST.

The Successful Candidate Overwhelmed with Congratulations.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Major McKinley, yielding to the pressure of friends and physician, has at last decided to absent himself from Canton for a time, and will, with Mrs. McKinley, leave for Cleveland within a few days. Mrs. McKinley has been suffering from a severe cold for more than a week, and is now convalescent. Her physician thinks a change of air and scene will benefit her, and that is one reason why Major McKinley is going to leave Canton so soon.

Major McKinley has done more work in the last six months than any other public man in the country or in the world. He has not only made 200 speeches since his nomination, but has greeted more than 500,000 persons, and talked with and shaken hands with half that many. In addition to this, he has been in touch with political leaders throughout the country, and has had to meet, consider, and solve many of the difficult problems developed by the campaign. He has been compelled to live in the public view, and for five months has scarcely had an hour between 9 in the morning and 10 at night which he could call his own.

Major McKinley's health is excellent, but his friends, heedful of the great task which confronts him, think he ought to have a season of rest, and so he will spend a week or so quietly with Col. M. T. Herrick, who was on his staff, at the latter's home in Cleveland. He has made no engagements, and expects to control his time absolutely. He is going away for rest, and his object in going to a friend's house in Cleveland instead of visiting one of the larger cities, is to be able to make disposition as he wishes of his time, and not to be at all in the public view, and to escape public functions or elaborate entertainments.

The bicycle relay which left Indianapolis at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening bearing the congratulations of the Indiana Wheelmen to Major McKinley, arrived in Canton at 6:15 o'clock this morning. Bad roads delayed the wheelmen from Richmond, Ind., to Canton. The packet was delivered to Major McKinley by Fremont Harris and George W. Keep, who made the last relay from Webster to this city. They were accompanied by D. H. Oliver and John R. Sherman of Indianapolis. Major McKinley thanked the wheelmen for their expressions of good-will, and presented each with his photograph as a souvenir. The men leave for home by rail to-night.

Major McKinley retired at 10 o'clock last night, and this morning looked fresher and more thoroughly rested than he has for weeks. Mrs. McKinley is still ill and confined to her bed, but is improving in health. The telegraph companies are compelled to keep six or eight operators at work in order to handle the large number of telegrams of congratulation which are pouring in upon Major McKinley. All through the night they have been coming, and every State in the country has sent through its citizens messages of greeting to the Republican candidate. Many Americans abroad are cabling their congratulations. This message from the stronghold of silver sentiment was read with interest by Major McKinley:

NEWCASTLE, Col.—Congratulations from forty Republicans in the heart of the Rockies.
W. L. S.

Among other important messages to-day were the following:

G. W. Atkinson, Republican Governor-elect of West Virginia: Accept congratulations on your great triumph. Our State gives you about 13,000.

George R. Scull, Somerset County, Penn.: Frosty Sons of Thunder send you greetings and congratulations. Her majority for you is the largest ever given.

F. C. Linney wires from Louisville: Kentucky safe. I win for State Senator. We have seventy Republicans on joint ballot, and will elect a Republican Senator to succeed Blackburn.

Ex-United States Senator Henry L. Dawes telegraphs: Massachusetts is congratulating the whole country to-day.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble, Judge P. S. Grosscup of Chicago, and Russell B. Harrison sent their congratulations.

Chicago Stock Exchange Resumes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Without fuss or flurry the local Stock Exchange resumed business to-day, after a three months' recess. Trading was not active, but bidding was rather brisk, and the tone was firm.

STARTED BY MR. M'KINLEY

TOUCHES A BUTTON THAT FIRES NIAGARA FURNACE.

Employment Given to 300 New Men at the New Plant—A Celebration of the Event at North Tonawanda, N. Y.—A Procession with Bands Awakes the Enthusiasm of the Citizens—Business Reviving in Other Cities.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 5.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Major McKinley pressed a telegraph key in his home that started the fires in the new Niagara furnace at North Tonawanda, N. Y. A few moments after pressing the button Major McKinley received the following message:

North Tonawanda, N. Y.—The new Niagara furnace has been started by yourself and the principle you represent upon what we hope is a career of usefulness in this community. As this act is typical of a widespread starting of the wheels of industry, the Tonawanda Iron and Steel Company and its employes and assembled guests unite in congratulations upon your election and in expressing hope and belief that your Administration will bring peace, prosperity, and plenty to the whole Nation.

W. A. ROGERS, President.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—One of the biggest demonstrations ever witnessed in Niagara County took place here this afternoon, when the Niagara Iron Foundry, at Ironton, was formally opened and employment given to 300 additional men at the new plant.

The event marks the beginning of an era of prosperity here, and it was fittingly celebrated. At 2:30 o'clock a procession was formed at Main and Foundry Streets, and, preceded by a brass band, marched to the Iron works. There the furnaces had been prepared for lighting, and promptly at 3 o'clock President-elect McKinley touched a button in his house at Canton, and the electric wire connecting it with the furnace emitted a spark which ignited the inflammable material, and the new blast furnaces were put in operation. A telephone message was sent to the North Side Water Works, where a signal was given by a steam whistle, and every whistle and fire-alarm gong in the city rang out the glad tidings. The day was observed as a holiday.

BUSINESS EVERYWHERE REVIVING.

Many Manufactories Starting Up on the Election News.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—The hardware manufactory of the Sargents in this city has started up on full time and with a full force. The factory, which employs about 2,500 hands, is the largest in this city, if not in the State. It was established by Joseph B. Sargent, candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, at Tuesday's election, and he has continued as its leading spirit. The action of the Sargents in starting up their factory is attributed to confidence in returning prosperity. The factory has been running but three or four days a week for several months.

IPSWICH, Mass., Nov. 5.—It was announced this morning that in addition to the starting up of the Ipswich Woolen Mills on full time Monday next, the main mills of the Ipswich Corporation, where the product is cotton hosiery, will also start on full time the first of the week. Where the woolen mills employ about 150 people, the cotton mills generally employ some 600.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 5.—The R. & A. Knitting Mills of Hagerstown started up yesterday with a full force of hands. A large number of orders were in hand awaiting the result of the election. They were given conditioned on McKinley's election.

R. S. Crawford, President of the Crawford Bicycle Works, expects to soon put to work a large force of hands. Before the election he received an order for $200,000 worth of bicycles from a Boston firm, but in the event of Bryan's election the order was to be cancelled. As McKinley is elected, the order stands good and the community is rejoicing that this large industry will soon be again in operation. The works employ at times nearly 2,000 men.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Alexander Brown, head of the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, who, a few days ago, was credited with having said that no less than $16,000,000 was simply waiting McKinley's election for its investment in industrial enterprises in Maryland, said to-day:

"Some time ago I stated that $16,000,000 was ready for investment in this State in the event of McKinley's election. While I cannot give the details regarding the transactions involving this money, I can say that it is available, and that it will be immediately invested in pulp mills, iron mills, various other manufactories, and in the promotion and development of the industrial interests of Baltimore and the State, and that thousands of men will be benefited thereby. Capital has the confidence and its influence toward the return of general prosperity will soon be felt."

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—J. W. Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company, said yesterday: "In consequence of the victory of sound money we started up our Joliet works last night, which gives employment to 2,800 men, and I think that within a few weeks, probably early in December, we will start up the South Chicago works. We also have plans under consideration for extending our plant in Milwaukee, but nothing is definitely settled.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—The jewelry business here has felt the immediate results of McKinley's election. Several shops this morning posted up notices of a full-time schedule.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 5.—A rise of 50 cents per ton in the price of iron was announced at Birmingham to-day, and a further rise is expected. The Birmingham rolling mills, employing 1,200 men, started up last night, after an enforced idleness of many months. The Alabama Rolling Mill, employing 700 men, will start up Monday. Five of the idle furnaces in this section are getting ready for work, and ore miners are starting work at all the mines in the Tennessee and Alabama section.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 5.—The Arcade File Company's plant has been idle for some time, but the company to-day announced that it will resume full operations next Monday. The National Tinplate Company says that it had orders conditional on the election sufficient to keep it busy many months.

The Anderson Iron and Bolt Company put all its men to work to-day. The manager is John R. Brunt, whom Charles L. Henry (Rep.) defeated for Congress.

The American Wire Nail Company, the largest in the trust, will start its mill next week.

The Columbia Encaustic Tile Company reports that its forces will be increased.

The window and plate glass factories are preparing to start. Reports from other gas-belt cities are the same.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 5.—H. M. Wallis, Manager of the J. I. Case Plow Works, said to-day that the company's plant would resume in about two weeks. A full force of hands will be put on, and the plant will be run ten hours a day.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company has delayed purchasing stock, but now it is making contracts as rapidly as possible.

The Racine Woolen Mills, which have been closed most of the Fall, will resume Dec. 1 with a full force of hands on full time.

The Racine Wagon and Carriage Company, a concern employing nearly 1,000 persons, is getting its force of traveling men together, and will start them on the road next Monday morning.

The same information was elicited from the Mitchell & Lewis Wagon Company, Fish Brotners' Wagon Company, Belle City Manufacturing Company, Northwestern Trunk Company, and a host of smaller concerns. The A. P. Dickey Manufacturing Company started up the day after election, with a full force at work ten hours a day.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—The business revival expected to follow the election of McKinley has already commenced in the Birmingham district. The Birmingham Rolling Mill, with 1,500 employes, resumed operations last night, and the Gate City Rolling Mill, with 1,000 employes, will resume next Monday.

The Howard Harrison Iron Works, at Bessemer, the largest iron-pipe factory in the South, is preparing to put its full quota of 1,500 men to work, and plans for the establishment of new industries, delayed by the silver agitation, are again under construction. The local iron companies say the market has already an advancing tendency, with an increase of inquiries from Northern consumers, and predict an early rise in prices. A much better feeling exists, and the outlook is cheerful in the extreme.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The immediate effect of the election in this city has been the starting up of a large number of manufacturing plants, which have been either idle or have been running short-handed. Among the establishments which have already added largely to their forces of employes are the Solvay Process Company, the Whitman-Barnes Company, the Sanderson Steel Works, the Syracuse Cycle Company, the Barnes Cycle Company, E. C. Stearns & Co., and Frazer & Barnes. The Syracuse Cycle Company has begun running night and day.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—The Milwaukee Harvester Works was the first institution to start the ball on the road to prosperity, by employing 300 additional men. Two hundred more will be added within a month.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 5.—The South Carolina Steel and Iron Company's furnace at Greensborough has to-day been put in blast for the first time. Ore for its use comes from near-by mines.

BANNER REPUBLICAN CITY.

Milwaukee Gives a Rousing Majority for McKinley.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—This city claims to be the banner city of the United States in its vote for McKinley. It is the home of Henry C. Payne, and a persistent effort was made to have him removed from the Republican National Committee, on the ground that he was unpopular with the laboring classes of his own city.

The returns show, however, that, while two years ago, when there was a Republican landslide throughout the country, Milwaukee was carried by a fusion of Democrats and Populists by 1,700, this year it goes 9,300 for McKinley, showing a gain of 11,000, which, in proportion to its population, is believed to be without equal in the country.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are rain or snow; decidedly colder.

A storm of much energy covers New-England, the Middle States, and the lake region, central near Lake Huron, attended by high southwesterly winds on the New-England coast and westerly gales on the lakes. High winds will continue Friday, with clearing and colder weather in these districts.

Cloudy weather, with occasional snow, extends westward from the lake region to Montana.

An area of high pressure covers the northern Rocky Mountain districts and is causing high cold northerly winds on the northern Rocky Mountain slope, with some light snow. The storm central Wednesday evening in Montana has moved southeast to Kansas.

The weather is generally fair from the South Atlantic States northwestward to the North Pacific coast.

The pressure has fallen from the North Atlantic States to the lake region; also on the southern Rocky Mountain slope. It has risen rapidly on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau, in the Ohio Valley, and in the East Gulf States.

The temperature is higher in New-England and on the southern Rocky Mountain slope. It is lower in the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The weather will clear and be generally fair in New-England and the lake region by Friday night. Cold northerly winds, with occasional snow, is indicated for the northern Rocky Mountain slope and generally fair weather throughout the Gulf States.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations and on the Atlantic coast from Atlantic City to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	48	57	60
6 A. M.	48	58	60
9 A. M.	52	59	61
12 M.	56	62	63
4 P. M.	54	62	63
6 P. M.	53	63	65
9 P. M.	53	63	64
12 P. M.	51	57	61

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62¾
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1895	52
Corresponding date for last twenty years	50

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 4.

JOHN H. INMAN IS DEAD

HEART FAILURE FOLLOWS ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

He Was the Largest Investor in Southern Enterprises in This City—Was Also Interested in Many Railways in the South—Head of the Firm of Inman, Swann and Company, Cotton Merchants, in This City—Sketch of His Career.

John Hamilton Inman, the well-known cotton merchant of this city, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at his country seat in Berkshire, Mass. Mr. Inman had been absent from his city home for three months. He had been traveling in the Adirondack region and through the Berkshire Hills.

Two months ago he was seized with an attack of heart failure. He experienced no ill effects, however. He caught cold a few days ago and it developed into pneumonia. Another attack of the heart followed and caused his death. Mr. Inman's family were unable to reach his bedside before he died.

The body was brought to this city last night. The funeral will be held at his late home, 874 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who had been his pastor for many years. The burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Inman leaves a wife and six children, Hugh, Lucy, Nannie, John, Frederick, and Charles.

John H. Inman was a member of one of the best-known families in Tennessee. His father was a merchant in the village of Dandridge, Tenn., and owned a plantation near by. The Inman boys, as they were called, were raised to outdoor life. They received a good common school education.

John H. Inman supplemented his English education by reading extensively and by association with persons of culture. Mr. Inman was born Oct. 23, 1844, and was the second son of the trio that proved fortunate in business and attained positions of honor. After leaving school at the age of fifteen, he was anxious to begin work for himself. His father offered him the alternative of higher educational advantages or of work.

He chose the business career and accepted a position as clerk in a Georgia bank, of which his uncle was President. He proved so intelligent and efficient that within a year he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. He served in that capacity for a year and a half, when the war began.

Young Inman shouldered a musket, although he was not eighteen years old. The war made a bankrupt of his father, and there was little to be hoped for in the South, so the young man determined to try his fortune in New-York. He arrived in this city with less than $100 in his pocket and a perfect stranger. He secured a position, however, in a cotton house, and held it for three years.

It was in 1865 that he came North. He showed untiring industry and an unusual spirit of enterprise. His judgment was soon consulted by his associates, with the result that in 1868 he was admitted to a full partnership. The business, largely under his direction, increased rapidly.

In 1870 Mr. Inman organized the cotton house of Inman, Swann & Co., in which he was associated with his former partners. In five years he achieved a National reputation as a successful business man, and had accomplished much to make New-York the greatest cotton market of the United States. He had founded a mercantile house that overshadowed its rivals and had laid the foundations of a great fortune.

Mr. Inman made a careful study of Southern resources and wants, and determined to do what he could for the development of the former. With a number of friends, he invested largely in coal and iron properties in his native State, and assured success to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. When only thirty-six years old Mr. Inman had gathered a fortune of several millions of dollars and was freely investing his money.

In 1883 he directed his attention to Southern railroads. He became a director in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system, the Louisville and Nashville, the Richmond and Danville, and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroads. Mr. Inman's interest in the South, it is estimated by friends, led to the investment of over $100,000,000 in enterprises there.

Mr. Inman was a Director in the Fourth National Bank in this city, and took so much interest in its prosperity that he refused a Directorship in a prominent railroad company because a clause in its charter made it impossible for a Director of the company to also be Director of a National Bank. Mr. Inman said, in declining, that he would rather part with all railroad interests than to sever connection with the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank.

Among Southern enterprises Mr. Inman was largely interested in the organization of the Southern Iron Company, controlling the charcoal iron industry of the South. This concern brought about the manufacture of steel at the Chattanooga plant. He also owned a big tract of coal land in the Sequatchie Valley of Tennessee, one of the large centres of coal and iron interests below the Ohio.

Since 1886 Mr. Inman had been identified with the Richmond Terminal system of railroads and was chosen President in 1889. He was one of a few gentlemen owning the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad, running from Bristol, Tenn., to Big Stone Gap, Va.

Among other corporations in which Mr. Inman was a director were the American Cotton Oil Company, the Home Insurance Company, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company, the American Surety Company, and the Liberty Insurance Company.

Mr. Inman was always ready when called upon to assist in any of the big measures for the city's development. In 1891 he was appointed a Rapid Transit Commissioner and had held the office ever since.

Mr. Inman was one of the committee of five to provide a plan to secure the necessary financial aid for the World's Fair at the time New-York was endeavoring to secure that exposition. The other members of the committee were J. Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont, Samuel Babcock, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. Inman was 6 feet tall and well proportioned. He had the strength and elasticity of an athlete. He was married on June 8, 1870, to Miss Margaret M. Coffin of Sweetwater, Monroe County, Tenn., a granddaughter of Dr. Charles Coffin, the founder and for years the President of Greenville College. Business cares were never allowed to enter his home. Six children survive him. Recently Mr. Inman had occupied a new house, at 874 Fifth Avenue, fronting on Central Park.

Mr. Inman was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, and attended the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John Hall is pastor.

ALL TURN TO M'KINLEY

HE GAINS IN ALL THE STATES WHERE THERE IS DOUBT.

The State Ticket in Minnesota Is Pulled Through by the Presidential Candidate—A Probable Republican Majority of 500 in Kentucky—Kansas and Tennessee Undecided—North Dakota Republican—Indiana Republican.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 5.—There is no doubt whatever that Clough (Rep.) has been elected Governor of this State by at least 8,000 majority. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected unless it be in the Sixth District, where the contest is close between Towne (Fusion) and Morris, (Rep.,) chances favoring Morris. McKinley's majority in the State is about 50,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—Indiana's fifteen Electoral votes will be cast for McKinley and Hobart. The Republican plurality on Electors will not be far from 20,000, the figures named by the THE NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent Tuesday night. Unofficial returns from all counties show it to be 20,237.

There were large gains for the Democrats in several counties in the southern part of the State which heretofore have been Republican, but all over Central Indiana the Republicans have made heavy gains over the vote of 1892, and in some localities gains over the vote of 1894, when they carried the State by 40,000.

The State ticket is probably several thousand votes behind the Electoral ticket, but it is elected by pluralities ranging from 25,000 to 15,000.

Chairman Martin of the Democratic State Committee believes the "Middle of the Road" Populist vote, which went to Bryan, has not been counted in the unofficial returns, but information from out through the State does not bear out his view. Dispatches from Daviess, Gibson, and other counties in which the Republicans lost so heavily, show that the Democratic gain is the result of the fusion between Democrats and Populists. Even if it were true that the votes of the "Middle of the Road" Populists had not been taken into consideration in making up the unofficial returns, the general result would not be changed, for Chairman Rosenhelmer of the Populist Committee does not claim that more than 5,000 Populists stamped the plow and hammer.

It may take the official returns to decide two or three of the Congressional contests. The Republicans have elected in the following districts: First, J. A. Hemenway; Fifth, George W. Faris; Sixth, Henry U. Johnson; Seventh, Jesse Overstreet; Eighth Charles L. Henry; Tenth, E. D. Crumpacker; Eleventh, George W. Steele, and Thirteenth, L. W. Royse.

The Democrats have elected in the following districts: Second, Robert W. Miers; Third, W. T. Zenor; Fourth, William S. Holman, and Twelfth, James Robinson.

The Ninth District, in which Charles B. Landis is the Republican candidate and Joseph B. Cheadle the fusion Populist and Democratic candidate is still in doubt, but Landis claims his election.

Unless the official returns shall change the figures at hand at this time, the Legislature will be Republican on joint ballot. The contests are close in several districts in which the Democrats and Populists acted as one party.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 5.—Latest complete returns from Iowa give McKinley 285,220, Bryan, 213,193; total vote, 488,422; McKinley's plurality, 72,036. The Palmer vote is incompletely returned, but is not far from 5,800. This will be very slightly changed by official returns. There is no change in Congressmen, only the plurality of Hepburn has gone down below 700 in the Eighth District.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Chairman Charles L. Kurtz of the Republican State Executive Committee has footed up the unofficial returns received from County Chairmen, and they show a net Republican plurality of 52,430.

The Ohio delegation in Congress will probably be as follows: First District, W. B. Shattuc, (Rep.;) Second, Jacob H. Bromwell, (Rep.;) Third, John Brenner, (Dem.;) Fourth, George A. Marshall, (Dem.;) Fifth, David Meekison, (Dem.;) Sixth, Seth W. Brown, (Rep.;) Seventh, Walter L. Weaver, (Rep.;) Eighth, Archibald Lybrand, (Rep.;) Ninth, J. H. Southard, (Rep.;) Tenth, Lucien J. Fenton, (Rep.;) Eleventh, Charles H. Grosvenor, (Rep.;) Twelfth, in doubt; Thirteenth, James A. Norton, (Dem.;) Fourteenth, Winfield S. Kerr, (Rep.;) Fifteenth, H. C. Van Voorhis, (Rep.;) Sixteenth, Lo[illegible] Danford, (Rep.;) Seventeenth, John A. Dowell, (Dem.;) Eighteenth, Robert W. Taylor, (Rep.;) Nineteenth, Stephen A. Northway, (Rep.;) Twentieth, Clifton B. Breed, (Rep.;) Twenty-first, Theodore E. Burton, (Rep.)

The Republican Committee confidently expected better results, but the drop from sanguine estimates is accounted for by the fact that a perfect fusion arrangement transferred 52,000 Populist votes to the silver Democratic State and Electoral ticket, the Populists being given two places on the State ticket and five Electors, and that at least one-half of the Prohibition vote was cast for Bryan. Bushnell was elected Governor last year by 92,622, but four years ago Mr. Harrison only carried the State by 1,072. It is considered a very good showing for a Presidential year, especially as the "Financial School" element worked night and day in the pretended belief that Ohio was a doubtful State.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5.—Congressman M. W. Howard, (Pop.,) who wrote "If Christ Came to Congress," has been returned to Congress on the face of the returns by 267 majority over W. I. Bullock. (Sil. Dem.) Bullock, however, claims the election by reason of alleged irregularities in Winston County. There will be a contest. In the other eight districts Democrats are elected by big majorities. Taylor, elected in the First District, is a sound-money Democrat, but was nominated on a free-silver platform.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5.—Bryan has carried Kansas by 13,000 majority and the fusion State ticket will have 9,000 majority. The Legislature is free silver by 45 majority on joint ballot.

John W. Breidenthal, Chairman of the Populist State Committee, is announced as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Peffer

It is estimated that 14,000 free-silver Republicans voted for Bryan, making the success of the fusion ticket certain. In return for this, E. C. Little, late Consul General to Cairo, Egypt, under President Harrison, will ask for the United States Senatorship.

Free-silver Republicans claim to have elected 19 members of the House, and they say they will hold the balance of power between the Democrats and Populists, and will insist on naming the Senator.

There are fourteen Democratic members, and they are divided in their preferences for Senator between David Overmeyer and ex-Senator Martin. They insist that Peffer's successor shall be a Democrat. By uniting the Democrats and free-silver Republicans can prevent the election of a Populist Senator. The contest will be the most interesting in the history of the State.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 5.—The following dispatch reached Wichita late last night: "Place guard over County Clerk's Office to prevent stealing returns. We have elected our entire ticket. A plan to rob us of our victory has been discovered. Prevent the steal in your county at all hazards. Full particulars by letter. John W. Breidenthal, J. Mack Love, R. W. Turner."

Breidenthal is the Populist State Chairman, and the victory he claims is for the fusion ticket, Love and Turner are State Chairmen of the Democratic and silver Republican Committees respectively.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 5.—McKinley's plurality in Kent County is 410; in Sussex, 1,123. The count which is now in progress in Newcastle County will give McKinley between 2,000 and 3,000 plurality. There are but three counties in the State. The Republicans elect a Senator in Kent County, giving them control of the Senate. The Democrats will have a majority of one on joint ballot.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 5.—Bryan has carried North Carolina by 15,600, is the official statement made at Democratic State headquarters. The Republican State Chairman concedes his victory, but declares the majority is only 6,000.

The Republican State Chairman announces the following as Congressional majorities:

Skinner, (Pop.,) 2,000; White, (col., Rep.,) 3,000; Fowler, (Pop.,) 2,500; Strowd, (Pop.,) 4,200; Kitchin, (Dem.,) 840; Martin, (Pop.,) 2,000; Shuferd, (Pop.,) over 4,000; Linney, (Rep.,) 2,600; Pearson, (Rep.,) 1,400.

He also claims that Russell, (Rep.,) is elected Governor by 12,000 plurality.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—The Omaha Bee concedes Nebraska to Bryan by 5,000 to 6,000, and says Strode in the First and Mercer in the Second are the only Republican Congressmen elected, and that the Fusionists will have nearly a two-thirds majority in each branch of the Legislature.

VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 5.—It is generally conceded that Epes (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the Fourth District by a majority ranging from 2,000 to 2,500. There is no doubt that the election of Epes will be contested by his opponent, Thorpe.

ALTGELD IS BITTER.

Denounces the President and the National Democrats.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Gov. Altgeld gave the following statement to the press yesterday:

To the Democrats of Illinois: Although defeated, I desire to thank you for the loyal support you have given me, and I congratulate you on the heroic fight you have just made. Consider that only six months ago our great party lay prostrate; it had been betrayed into the hands of stock jobbers and monopolists by President Cleveland; it had been robbed of everything Democratic except a name; it stood for no great principle, and its flesh was being torn by political birds of prey; it was loaded with political deadheads, men who never did anything for the party except to ride it, and it was infested with political vermin of both the smooth and rough and dusty variety, yet under these sore conditions the party broke the cords with which the Lilliputians had tied it; it rose with new energy; it cut loose from the domination of trusts and syndicates; it repudiated the man who betrayed it; it threw off the load of deadheads; it drove out the political vermin, and with a new inspiration it again proclaimed Democratic principles and espoused the cause of toiling humanity.

"Although it was obliged to reform while under the fire of the enemy, it has made the most heroic political fight ever seen in this country; it was confronted by all the boodle that could be scraped together on two continents; it was confronted by all the banks, all the trusts, all the syndicates, all the corporations, all the great papers. It was confronted by everything that money could buy—that boodle debauch or that fear of starvation could coerce. It was confronted by the disgust which the majority of the American people felt towards the National Administration, for which they hold us responsible. It was confronted with the unfounded charge of being partly responsible for the hard times. It was confronted by a combination of forces such as had never been united before and will probably never be united again, and worse, still, the time was too short to educate the people.

"While we are defeated, our party is more vigorous and in better condition generally than it has been for a third of a century.

"I specially call your attention to the utter insignificance as shown by the returns of those men who after having helped to ruin our party, were either driven out or left it in this campaign."

Gov. Altgeld declares that "we have dug the grave of the British gold standard. One more campaign of education will forever bury the palsied form of that curse which has blighted prosperity and the happiness of mankind," and adds that on account of his health he is glad of the retirement which is assured to him. He predicts bond issues and jobbery under the Administration of President McKinley.

SILVER MEN FOOLED.

Bulletins of Chairman Jones Made Them Act Ridiculously.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee was much criticised this morning by hundreds of weary and disgusted silver men, who thought, after seeing Jones's bulletins of last night, that Bryan was elected.

As the result of this hallucination hundreds of Democrats paraded the streets last night shouting themselves hoarse. The victims of the Jones bulletins gathered around the corners and the newspaper offices shrieking for Bryan and declaring that they had known it right along, that the Republicans had bribed press associations to hold back the real returns, and that a bold attempt to steal the election had been frustrated. The shouts and cheers of these people aroused more sympathy than derision among Republicans, for the uproar was not that of drunken men drowning their defeat, but of men who honestly believed what they applauded. The newspapers hung out bulletins in their windows to counteract the false reports, but these had no effect upon the crowds, which asserted that the papers were bribed and were falsifying with deliberate malice.

"Bryan! Bryan! Where's McKinley? In the soup," was the yell of these last warriors of the silver cause, and the Republicans laughed and held their peace. "We had our jamboree Tuesday night," said one Republican. "If these fellows can get any satisfaction out of a yell to-night let them have it."

New Bishop of Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 5.—The Rev. C. E. Thomas, rector of the Catholic Cathedral in Baltimore, has been appointed Bishop of the diocese of Wilmington, to succeed the Right Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, resigned. This information is conveyed by a special dispatch from Rome, and is regarded as authentic. The official papers announcing the appointment will not be received for several weeks. Father Thomas was born in Baltimore, and is thirty-eight years of age.

Hearing on Truck Resolution.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing in the City Hall yesterday on Alderman Olcott's resolution prohibiting the use of trucks on Fifth Avenue from Twenty-sixth Street to Central Park between the hours of 8 and 7 o'clock P. M. from October to June of each year. Many citizens opposed the resolution. The committee will report to the board two weeks hence.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Do not miss the chance to get a rare Oriental Rug at this special fire sale.
LONG CREDIT.
106 West 14th St.

M'KINLEY THANKS HANNA.

The President-Elect Says the Result Is a People's Victory.

The following telegram was received by Mark A. Hanna from Major McKinley last night:

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 5.

The Hon. M. A. Hanna, New-York:

"Your telegraphic message announcing the result of the election has been received. I beg you to accept my hearty thangs for your great services in the cause of sound money and protection throughout the campaign now closed and gloriously won. They were most generous and effective and will receive the warm approbation of your countrymen everywhere. I will be pleased to have you convey to your associates of the National Committee my high appreciation of their efficient services."

"The people in their majesty, ignoring party lines, have declared their detestation of repudiation and dishonor, in whatever specious guise they may be presented.

"They have with the same mighty power affirmed their devotion to law and order and their undeviating respect for justice and the courts.

"They have maintained their unfaltering determination to support and uphold the constituted authorities of the country and have thereby given new vigor and strength to our free institutions.

"They have indeed again consecrated themselves to country and baptized the cherished ordinances of free government with a new and holy patriotism.

"The victory is not to party or section, but of and for the whole American people. Not the least of the triumphs of the election is the obliteration of sectional lines in the Republic. We have demonstrated to the world that we are a reunited people in purpose as in name. We have manifested in the great cause the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood, that should always characterize our common and equal citizenship, and have proved conclusively that in a country of equal privileges and equal opportunities, the insidious doctrine of hate or of class or sectional distinctions cannot prevail.

"Let us as Americans straightway devote ourselves to the upbuilding of America, to the peace, honor, and glory of our common country. Party dissensions should no longer divide or rack the public mind, nor the zeal or temper of either side deter any citizen from patriotic devotion to the good of all. WILLIAM McKINLEY."

THE GEORGIA SENATOR.

One Is to be Chosen and There Are Five Candidates.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—The National contest has overshadowed a very lively contest for the United States Senate, which is being waged in this State. The sudden death of Judge Crisp, who was assured of the Democratic nomination, has resulted in a scramble over the Legislature, which has many interesting features. As the race now stands, there are five candidates and several who are figuring on becoming dark-horse candidates.

The candidates who are announced are Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, who has just entered upon his second term; the Hon. James W. Robertson, the "Sage of Habersham;" the Hon. A. S. Clay, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia; the Hon. Henry T. Lewis, who placed Bryan in nomination at Chicago, and Capt. E. P. Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, who has led the silver fight in Georgia and throughout the South.

Since the National election, which cut Georgia's Democratic majority down to the neighborhood of 30,000, there has gone up from all parts of the State a protest from the people against another State election, as would be necessary if the Governor were elected to the Senate. The other candidates are using this for all they know how. So it looks on the surface like an Atkinson and anti-Atkinson contest. The chances seem now against Gov. Atkinson's election purely on this ground.

TO ELECT CARLISLE.

Democrats Want Him for Senator and a Dead-lock Impends.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—Carlisle is being pushed for United States Senator despite the fact that the Republicans have 70 votes, or enough to elect on joint ballot of the Legislature.

A dispatch from Frankfort says Blackburn's supporters think they have discovered a way to prevent the election of a Republican Senator.

Judge Leiberth of Covington, who was a member of the last Legislature, has accepted the position as Chief of Police of Covington. They claim that this invalidates his seat in the Legislature, which he did not resign, and to which, it is said, Kline (Rep.) was elected at the recent election without there having been a special election called by Governor Bradley, as was the case in other districts where there were vacancies.

Pennsylvania's Ballot Law.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the results of Tuesday's election in this city was the demonstration that the ballot law of Pennsylvania is a highly unsatisfactory device in its details, though good in principle. That it is so is not to be wondered at, since it was made by politicians, to serve their own purposes, which are oftener to defeat the will of the people than to obey it; but it required a fair test, like that of Tuesday, to show how clumsy, inconvenient, and unsatisfactory the law is. The unwieldly ballot sheets, five times larger than they would have been under the simple Australian plan, which they were supposed to embody, were awkward to handle, confusing to the voter, tedious to the election officers, and enormous in their accumulation. Their preparation involved much perplexity and hard feeling, and several appeals to the courts—the court of last resort being one which should, properly, have had nothing to do with the ballots in Philadelphia. As it now stands, the ballot law is simply an uncouth piece of political machinery, and if the next Legislature is composed of intelligent, fair-minded men it will modify it in favor of a system simpler and more efficient.

A Great Voting Scheme.

From The Boston Transcript.

Every man ought to vote in his own house, just as he eats in it; his vote should be a written paper, a filled-out and signed blank, the duplicate of which he would keep himself, the original to be mailed to the election officers at any time prior to a fixed date. At this date all the votes sent in by mail, duly signed, should be counted by officers appointed from different parties, and at the same time officially stamped to show that they had been recorded. Two voting papers received from the same name and address would be an instant proof that forgery had been committed, and a simple inquiry would show which was the genuine vote. The votes, alphabetically arranged, would be kept for a suitable length of time, each accessible to the man who had sent it in, and who could thus make sure, if he chose, that it had been received and recorded, and if it corresponded with his duplicate. The result of the election would not be declared until time enough had elapsed for this scrutiny.

Expert Testimony Defined.

From The Washington Post.

The suit of Richard L. Elliott against the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company was decided Tuesday by the Court of Appeals in favor of Elliott, who was the appellee. The latter claimed damages for the crushing of his foot while engaged in coupling a car, and the jury in the court below awarded him $3,500. Elliott gave testimony regarding the Janney coupler and its operation. This was objected to as expert testimony, and on this and other points the appeal was taken by the company. The Court of Appeals holds that expert testimony was a matter of opinion and not of personal knowledge of a peculiar case. The other points made by the company were overruled and the former judgment affirmed.

TALKING OF THE RESULT

DEMOCRATS AND SILVERITES SPEAK OF THE FUTURE.

Gen. Palmer Asserts that There Can Be No Permanent Alliance Between National Democrats and the Free Silver Agitators and Predicts that Bryan Will Soon Waive All Allegiance to the Democracy and Join the Populists—Wall's View.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—Senator John M. Palmer makes the following statement regarding the result of the election:

"The Democrats who voted for Mr. Bryan at the late election did so with the knowledge that he accepted the Populist platform of 1892 as well as the platform adopted in St. Louis in 1896. The National Democracy will never seek an alliance with the Populists. I predict that Mr. Bryan, who voted for Weaver in 1892, will soon abandon the Democratic name. His candidacy, which was an example of unreasoning Socialism, was exploded by the election of McKinley at the late election. The issues of the canvass were dictated to the Chicago Convention by a combination of politicians who were without principle and only sought success.

"Mr. Bryan, thanks to the good sense and integrity of the American people, is defeated. Democrats know that protection, as the Republicans call it, is a fallacy, but they also know that the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would deprave the American monetary system and produce infinite mischief. They have accepted the lesser of the two evils. I approve of their conduct, and thank the Democrats who have voted against Bryan and Altgeld, who are the representatives of a depraved currency and social disorder.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Silver Men Propose to Begin It at Once.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Chairman Washburn of the People's Party National Committee will go to Washington in about ten days to confer with Senators Jones and Butler in regard to the future policy of the allied silver forces. In this connection Mr. Washburn said in an interview to-day:

"As a result of the present campaign we find victory in defeat. The fact that so much was accomplished in so short a time with the limited means inspires the belief that we can win four years hence. We were confronted with a united army and an unparalleled campaign fund, while our own forces were divided, with secret foes in our midst as well as fusion difficulties and the amalgamation of opposing forces to contend with. Mr. Bryan made the greatest campaign recorded in political history and stands unrivaled as a leader. Revolutions never go backward, and the momentum of this campaign will be continued by the allied silver forces.

"I believe this election will result in separating the gold chaff from the silver wheat and force the traitors in the silver ranks to unite with the Republicans, where they belong. It is worth all our effort to shake off these barnacles and start afresh with renewed hope. In order that all the elements constituting the movement—the silver Republicans, the silver Democrats, and the Populists—may be satisfied it may become necessary to merge all these forces into one great army under a new name. It is rarely that a new, great issue succeeds under an old party name.

"We begin the Congressional fight of 1898 and the Presidential fight of 1900 to-morrow. We shall have a conference of our National leaders within a short time, when the plans of the contest and the policy of the future may be determined upon. Let no one believe that silver is defeated. The movement is simply purified and regulated. In a new form, with new hope and vigor, and with the goldbug traitors eliminated from the movement, we emerge from this contest stronger than ever, to march forward to the victory which awaits us."

STONE LOOKS AHEAD.

Missouri's Governor Will Continue to Fight for Free Silver.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Gov. William J. Stone, when asked what in his opinion were the causes of Bryan's defeat, said:

"First and chiefly, money. Second, the betrayal of the Democratic Party by men who owed it everything. Third, the influence of a subsidized press."

Gov. Stone said he would begin at once organizing the people of the State for the campaign of 1900. "The cause we have fought for is right," he continued. "It involves a question affecting the prosperity of our country and the happiness of mankind. It will not be settled until it is settled right. The battle has not been in vain, as by it we have separated the wheat from the chaff. The party will grow stronger in future, when every man in it is ready to fight and die for its principles.

"The cause of free silver is not lost by this defeat. The blessings that would flow from bimetallism will be delayed, but they will come at last in response to the resolute and unyielding demands of the people."

UNION MAY BE PERMANENT.

E. C. Wall Says Populists and Democrats Will Continue Their Fusion.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—E. C. Wall, the Silver National Committeeman, has given out a long interview on the result of the election in which he says:

"I do not believe that this election will settle the question of bimetallism. The Democratic Party is now committed to that doctrine and will stand by it. There will henceforth be but two great parties in this country, one for free silver coinage and the other against it. The next campaign will be fought on the same lines and the fight will continue until the advocates of a restoration of silver to its coinage rights win the battle. I would not be surprised if the fusion of Democrats and Populists should become permanent, since there is a common ground of doctrine on which the parties may remain united. The intercourse we have had with the Populists in this campaign has been very pleasant. We have found them sincere and enthusiastic."

FREE SILVER NOT BEATEN.

The Agitation Will be Continued, Says Leader Stevens.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—I. N. Stevens, Vice Chairman of the National Silver Party, gives out the following letter:

"If final results shall show that Mr. Bryan is defeated it does not demonstrate that free silver is beaten by any means. The extreme and impolitic planks of the Chicago platform lost us hundreds of thousands of votes among conservative business men who were really in favor of free coinage.

"The silver question will not down until justly settled by the restoration of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is to be hoped that the next time it is submitted to the people it will not be handicapped by the injection of other questions about which the friends of free coinage radically differ in opinion."

FINANCE IN THE FUTURE.

Senator McMillan Says Something Will Be Done to Increase Revenues.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Senator James McMillan, in an interview to-day, said the first thing to be done after Mr. McKinley is inaugurated and the new Congress comes in will be to devise means for increasing the revenues and placing the Treasury on a better basis. Any legislation as to the money of the country will have to wait upon that. The only thing to be done is to keep the money as good as it is now and to formulate some plan for preventing the periodical outflow of gold. That is really the weak spot in our present financial system—what Mr. Carlisle has called the endless chain.

Some scheme to shut that off—the cancellation of the greenbacks or some other plan—must be put into operation.

Asked whether he thought that the new Administration would make any effort to bring about the establishment of international bimetallism, Senator McMillan said: "No; I do not anticipate anything of the kind. As I said before, the money we have now is all right and the system satisfactory except for the occasional drain of gold which creates panic conditions."

Senator Carter's Views.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 5.—Discussing the election result, Senator Carter said: "The election of McKinley bids the American people renew hope in the future. That the newly elected President will justify the expectations of the people no one familiar with his past record and great ability can question. It must be understood, however, that his path is liable to be beset with difficulties. It is obvious that the Senate will be very close on the subject of tariff legislation. The very large vote for Bryan will, I am sure, admonish those in authority of the necessity for prompt and vigorous efforts in the direction of securing results on the coinage question in accordance with the party platform."

GERMAN BANKERS PLEASED.

The Election of McKinley Means a Revival of Business.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Herr Bleichsroder, the great German banker, in an interview on the result of the American Presidential election, expressed the opinion that the election of McKinley had made a most excellent impression in Germany, but added that he was unable to foretell whether untoward circumstances would arise later to undo the good that has already been done.

Herr Koch, Director of the Deutsche Bank, said: "The election of McKinley has had the best possible effect upon the German Boerses and markets. I feel confident that Mr. McKinley as President wil act differently from what he did as a committeeman in Congress."

Herr Guttman, Director of the Dresden Bank, said: "The result of the election has made a splendid impression throughout the commercial world, and promises for some years to come stability and quietness, with a rapid revival of trade and commerce. As regards the question of protection, events must be awaited calmly."

Director Erich of the Disconto Bank said: "The nightmare has been removed. The Boerses do not expect that McKinley will follow as President the same lines which he pursued as a Congressman."

At the banking house of William Rosenheim & Co. it was said: "We are not afraid of any high tariff campaign. The money that was hoarded through fear of Bryan's success will now pour into the markets, benefiting trade."

Maud & Schwartz, large exporters of capes, said: "We are now offered large orders, which were kept back awaiting the result of the election."

A brother of the senior partner of the firm of Liebmann & Oehne, silk exporters, said: "An enormous revival of business has already commenced."

Mr. F. C. Zimmermann, United State Vice Consul General, said: "A great boom in business will follow the election."

Herr Gebhard, Councilor of Commerce, and one of the leading exporters of Crefeld, said: "The election of McKinley has done an enormous amount of good."

United States Ambassador Uhl gives out a statement in which he says: "The very emphatic popular vote polled on Tuesday in favor of sound money has tended to inspire greater confidence here in American properties, and an increased interest in our securities is already apparent."

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

The Election a Warning Rather Than a Triumph.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Pursuing its comment on the result of the Presidential election in the United States, The St. James's Gazette says: "The result is less a triumph than a warning. Should England feel happy if a fantastic idealist, some Keir Hardie or Tom Mann, carried a third of her electoral vote of five millions? The vote polled for Bryan is a fiercely emphatic demonstration of discontent with the established order of things."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The magnificent way in which the Democrats, who are Americans first and party men afterward, sunk their differences in the face of the common enemy will raise their country to an incalculable extent in the eyes of the world. Mr. McKinley ought to remember this and occupy the White House as President of the Nation, and not of a party."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The lesson of Bryanism is a salutary one if its causes are rightly gauged and cured. It is the handwriting on the wall at the Belshazzar feast of the triumphant plutocracy. If a second protest is made inevitable the blame will be upon those who caused it."

GEN. TORRENCE'S WILL.

It Leaves the Bulk of His Property to Mrs. Magoun.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The will of Gen. Torrence, who died Oct. 31, was admitted to probate to-day. It leaves to Jessie Norton Torrence Magoun, his daughter, the great bulk of his property, amounting to $650,000, a few thousands being set aside for a brother, two sisters, a sister-in-law, and a nephew. Property worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars more was transferred before his death to his daughter, who now becomes practically the sole owner of his estate. The property given to her during the lifetime of Gen. Torrence comprised a valuable tract of land on Long Island and a country house that he built for her there.

The daughter is the wife of Kinsley Magoun of New-York. The will provides that the estate shall be held in trust until her thirtieth year by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which is made administrator. Mrs. Magoun is to receive an income not exceeding $40,000 a year from the property until her thirtieth year, when the entire property is to be conveyed to her free from any right or claim by her husband. In case of her death it is to go to her children. Should she fail to have issue the estate shall be divided among the brothers and sisters, who receive small allowances in the will.

Ohio Miners Threaten to Strike.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 5.—President M. D. Ratchford of the United Mine Workers of America has gone to Jackson County to attend a mass convention of the miners of that district, who refuse to accept the reduction agreed upon at the recent joint convention. The miners in Guernsey County have also refused to go to work and will call a convention. It is possible that a general strike may be ordered, as there is a general disposition to resist the decrease. About 1,200 men are interested in the Guernsey County strike.

City's Vote for President.

The revised election returns for this city, including the vote in the four districts that were missing up to yesterday, as shown in the police report, give McKinley 155,848 votes and Bryan 134,932, a plurality for McKinley of 20,916. The vote for Palmer was 5,635.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water.
Hunyadi János
CURES CONSTIPATION.

WHAT DID MR. PLATT MEAN

POLITICIANS DISCUSS THE TIOGA MAN'S TELEGRAM.

His Message of Congratulation to Major McKinley Wound Up with the Words "I Beg to Tender My Services"—Was It an Intimation that He Wanted to Distribute the Patronage in New-York?—Cabinet Possibilities.

"I beg to tender my services" were the closing words of the telegram of congratulation which ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt sent to Major McKinley day before yesterday. The telegram was published in this city yesterday.

The politicians at once began to discuss just what line of thought Mr. Platt was following when he made this offer of assistance to the President-elect. Some said the expression was only a bit of pleasantry. Some took it half seriously.

Suggestions were made in various quarters, and out of the discussion it was developed that Mr. Platt is likely to be on such terms of intimacy with Mr. Hanna that his services may be accepted as chief adviser in the matter of the distribution of patronage for New-York State.

Prominent members of the McKinley League do not look at this prospect calmly. They have been hoping that Mr. Platt's ante-convention utterances concerning Major McKinley would create a coolness which would lead the President-elect to look to himself for advice when plums are to be distributed.

It was pointed out yesterday that former Presidents from Ohio have not had smooth sailing when they ventured into the politics of this State. Mr. Platt's offer of "his services," the Platt men say, may mean that he will smooth these waters if his advice is taken.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Hanna are on good terms. Mr. Hanna's influence, it was said yesterday, would be cast in favor of Mr. Platt, as patronage dispenser, rather than in favor of the McKinley League. Mr. Hanna transferred the management of the campaign, so far as this State was concerned, to Mr. Platt two months ago, and at that time is said to have forgotten and forgiven all that Mr. Platt had said about his candidate before the St. Louis Convention.

Cornelius N. Bliss, who has been one of the most prominent anti-Platt men, is on the closest terms with Mr. Hanna, and should he see fit to tender "his services" to Major McKinley there would be, of necessity, either a row or an olive branch between the two volunteers.

There are many positions in this State to be filled by appointment during the next four years. The number is not so great as it was before the recent civil service extension, but there are enough to make trouble if there are rival factions in the Republican Party. There are to be appointed a Collector of the Port, Collectors of Internal Revenue, a United States Marshal, a District Attorney, a Superintendent of Immigration, and a Postmaster. There are a number of positions in the diplomatic and consular service, and there are hints at Cabinet places, for which there are applicants in this State.

The name of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew has been "mentioned" thus early for Ambassador to England, to succeed Mr. Bayard.

Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock has been "spoken of" as likely to receive some foreign appointment.

Mr. Hiscock was in this city yesterday and was one of the first to call upon Chairman Hanna after his arrival at the Waldorf. Gen. Horace Porter has been put down in the Cabinet gossip as a "possible Secretary of War." Gen. Porter called to see Mr. Hanna at headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Col. Fred D. Grant, it was said yesterday, has friends who will take his name to Major McKinley as a suitable man for the position of Secretary of War.

From time to time it has been said that Mr. Hanna will probably tender his services to Major McKinley when the time comes to construct a Cabinet. Mr. Hanna was asked yesterday if he cared to give any suggestions as to who might compose the next President's official family.

"No," he said, "I'll leave that to Major McKinley."

If Mr. Platt becomes the Senator to succeed Mr. Hill, as his friends say will be the case if Mr. Platt pleases, his "services" to Major McKinley would be of especial value.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Cases in Which Pleas for Executive Clemency Were Refused.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The President has granted a pardon to Zina E. Wilson, sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for horse theft in Indian Territory in 1893, his term having almost expired.

He has also commuted to three years and six months' imprisonment the five-year sentence imposed on Alonzo B. Crawford, in the Western District of Missouri, for embezzlement, false entries in bankbooks and false reports to the Controller of the Currency. Eugene Fairchild of Illinois, who was released thirteen years ago after serving time for making and possessing counterfeit money, has been restored to citizenship.

Pardons were denied in the cases of Charles A. Brown, sentenced in Indian Territory to one year for perjury; Willie Gibbs, serving a year for mail robbery in Colorado; Carl Ethridge, two years for mailing obscene letters in Georgia, and W. O. Farley, alias C. H. Hunter, sentenced in Missouri to six years for counterfeiting.

Wolcott's Wonderful Record.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Revised returns from the Town Clerk of Alford, a little Berkshire town snuggling between Great Barrington and the New-York boundary, shows that it joins with Blackstone in casting its vote for Williams for Governor, but it makes the fact no less remarkable that Gov. Wolcott carries not only every city of the thirty-two municipalities in the Commonwealth, but every town, with the exception of two, in the entire 321. That is an indorsement which no other Governor can boast. The vote of Alford as now attested is: For President: Bryan, 31; McKinley, 27; Palmer, 4. For Governor: Williams, 34; Wolcott, 28; Prince, 1.

Steel Cruisers for Japan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—It is announced that the Japanese Government has finally closed contracts with the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, and the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for two steel cruisers similar in essential respects to the United States steamship Olympia, now flagship of the Asiatic station. Each firm will build one vessel, and their completion will be a race against time.

The Money Boycott Removed.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Nov. 5.—The different banks in this city which had, pending the result of the election in the United States, refused to accept United States currency for deposit, are now satisfied that no loss can accrue to them through the acceptance of American money, and the boycott has therefore been raised. American money will now be taken at par, as heretofore.

Most Men Are Poor

because they do not have the head to acquire riches. They have the brains and ability but not the health. Indigestion, tired feelings, nervousness and other miserable symptoms trouble their thoughts and occupy their attention. They are never feeling their best.

All these conditions are, however, speedily overcome by the use of that invigorating stimulant

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which makes pure rich blood, tones up the digestive organs, arouses the circulation and imparts new life. As a means of building up the system and increasing the strength the pure malt is unequaled.

Sold by all grocers and druggists.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Black Has a Plurality Exceeding Two Hundred Thousand.

The vote on Governor in this State at Tuesday's election is shown by the following table, giving the vote by counties:

County.	Black.	Porter.	Griffin.
Albany	21,428	18,469	384
Allegany	6,993	3,864	95
Broome	10,680	6,136	175
Cattaraugus	9,190	5,921	80
Cayuga	9,812	5,883	158
Chautauqua	14,143	6,592	159
Chemung	7,709	5,282	89
Chenango	6,561	4,327	64
Clinton	5,966	3,110	59
Columbia	6,487	4,504	149
Cortland	4,855	2,598	66
Delaware	7,748	4,428	100
Dutchess	11,814	6,794	227
Erie	41,547	33,284	1,841
Essex	5,136	1,634	22
Franklin	6,105	2,595	83
Fulton	6,853	3,419	132
Hamilton	638	531	5
Genesee	4,912	2,962	57
Greene	4,543	3,806	94
Herkimer	7,886	5,291	248
Jefferson	11,820	7,500	290
Kings	104,082	79,307	5,084
Lewis	4,272	3,039	46
Livingston	5,485	3,987	60
Madison	7,344	5,728	95
Monroe	22,721	18,195	450
Montgomery	6,337	4,733	44
New-York	146,139	139,726	8,070
Niagara	8,270	6,465	330
Oneida	17,245	12,028	360
Onondaga	23,337

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Ward Sale Attracting Attention—Auction Transactions.

The auction sale of Washington Heights lots belonging to the estate of Susan Barclay Ward, which is announced for Nov. 19 by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., under the direction of Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, is already attracting attention from investors and builders. The property is situated between the King's Bridge Road and the Hudson River, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and embraces nearly two hundred lots.

The sale will be absolute, and will not be postponed on any account, so that it will afford an unusual opportunity to secure lots in a section of the city that has made wonderful advances during the past year. The terms are liberal, and the property will be carefully staked and mapped, so that intending buyers may make intelligent investigation before the sale.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure, to P. G. Howard, at $25,600, the five-story brick dwelling 161 West Seventy-ninth Street, 14 by 102.2.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold to C. G. Hepfel. the dower right to the three-story stone-front dwelling, 414 East Fifty-seventh Street, 18.0¾ by 105.5½ by 18.1¾ by 100.5.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, to Mary H. Heath, plaintiff, at $13,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 13.10 by 100.11.

The sales at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 145 East Fourth Street, 137.11 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 96.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,100.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, Old Macomb's Dam Road, west side, 125 feet south of T. O. Woolf farm, 25 by 112.6. Due on judgment, $4,200.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph I. Berry, referee, Lots 299 and 300, Boone Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Charlotte Place, 25 by 100. Due on judgment on each, $2,265.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure, sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, interior lot 100 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue and 69 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 46 by 65, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,560.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, Central Park West, southwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, 75.8 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $34,050; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, west side of First Avenue, from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street, 201.4 by 140, eight four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,236.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, by N. B. Levin of 722 Tremont Avenue, owner; cost $7,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by same owner; $3,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, by Clara Hall of West Farms, owner; cost, $3,500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 125.4 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for three four-story brick flats, by Ferdinand and Carolena Von Waffenstein of 1,118 Tinton Avenue, owners; cost, $60,000.

Broadway and Isham Street, for a one-story wood and steel storage building, by A. McMullen & Co. of 26 Cortlandt Street, owners; $1,000.

No. 695 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a three-story frame tenement, by Josephine Eisle of 695 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 701 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, same owner; cost, $1,300.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Robert Fleming of 749 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick hotel and dwelling, Felix Mainella and another of 113 Elm Street, owners; cost, $300.

No. 433 East Seventy-fourth Street, alterations to a two-story frame hotel, by Gertael Deests of 431 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; cost, $75.

No. 217 East Sixth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement, by the estate of August Sexaner of 217 East Sixth Street, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 60 to 64 Liberty Street, alterations to three four-story brick stores and offices, by William Ziegler of 624 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $25,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 5.

13TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 25x114; Wakefield Belfi Giovanni and wife to Giacoma Zanetti $1

GRACE AV, w s, 278.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x100; Rudolph Seus and others to Joseph Scheubner 2,000

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Scheubner and wife to Rudolph Seus and wife 1

131ST ST, n s, 94 ft w of Madison Av, 26x99.11; Jacob Wicks, Jr., to Bertha Ullmann 1

136TH ST, s s, 251.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; George S. A. Young to Sarah A. Young 1

MADISON AV, 295, e s, 25.5 ft s of 41st St, 23.5x85; Electa Thompson to Eudora Adams 1

141ST ST, n s, 92.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25x50; Francis A. J. Gilmore, as executor, to Frederick Gebhard 2,600

OPDYKE AV, s s, 325 ft e of Kepler Av, 50x100; William T. Hill to Stini Brodorik 500

BEECH ST, n s, 540 ft e of Riverdale Av, 165x43.4x180; John W. Schneeweiss to James P. Morrison 900

SPRING ST, 62, Rocco Russo and wife to Onofrio Spota 30,000

24TH ST, 209 East; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Leon Cohen and another 11,500

222D ST, 320 West; James A. Campbell and wife to John Campbell 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.2 ft s of 80th St, 25x100; James Noble and others to Frederick Plump 1

88TH ST, 341 West; Alonzo B. Knight and wife to Edgar Richards and another 10

61ST ST, 236 East; Annie Steffens to Samuel Blumenthal 1

87TH ST, 506 East; Louise B. Selbeck to Frederick J. Feuerbach and wife 1

113TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Lina Engelage to Barbara Meyer 1

156TH ST, 552 East; Bernard Kavanagh and wife to John J. Sheehan 1

103D ST, s s, 235.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 42.10x100.11; George F. Johnson to Joseph Cirrito 23,750

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 94.8x145; George M. Bayne, referee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 16,075

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 150 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x56.8x26.11x66.10; Simon Danzig and others to Gustav Simn and wife 1,000

8D ST, n s, 303.11 ft e of Avenue B, 23x96.2; Houston St, e s, 56.5 ft e of Suffolk St, 18.10x60.8; Avenue C, w s, 21; Avenue C, w s, 83 ft n of 2d St, 22.11x72.4x22.10x72.4; 93d St, 161 East; Edmund Kohn and wife to Arnold Kohn, ½ part 1

AVENUE C, 62; 111th St, s s, 106.8 ft e of Lexington Avenue, 18.9x100.11; Arnold Kohn and wife to Edmund Kohn 1

HUDSON ST, w s, 286 ft s of Spring St, 0.3x65x.04½x65; Magdalena Wolf to Catherine A. Cammann 1

HUDSON ST, 271; Fanny Stream to Catherine A. Cammann 13,000

HUDSON ST, 265, with strip on south; Albert Etzel and wife to Catherine A. Cammann 10,250

48TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 9th Av, 64x100.5; also 48th St, n s, 204 ft e of 9th Av, runs n 50.6x s e 5.9x s w 46.11; The trustees of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York to the trustees of the Presbytery of New-York.. 45,000

104TH ST, s e, 159.10 ft e of Park Av, 1½x100.11; Morton H. C. Foster and wife to William H. Gebhard 1

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 146th St, 99.11x25; Sarah A. Clency to Martha A. Lynch 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 189th St, 75x100; Leonard Zeh and wife to Adolph Zeh 7,500

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 184th St, 48.9x100; James V. Falvey and wife to William J. Farrell 9,000

LOT 248, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Johan R. Larson 410

LOT 292, same map; same to Henrietta De Rose 510

LOT 291, same map; same to Annie Remington 540

LOT 420 to 423, same map; same to Louisa Mosig 2,100

KING AV, Lot 484, map of the estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to Amanda A. Von Graberg 400

LOT 70, map amended Bronxwood Park; Charles D. Shirmer to William H. Glover 1,200

Recorded Leases.

ROBERTSON, John, and another to Henrietta Simon; 1 West 134th St, n w corner of 5th Av, 5 years $1,100

PALAND, Carl, to Max Simon; n w corner of Madison Av and 101st St, 5 years. $720 to 900

CAREY, John, to Eliza Caruso; 137 Baxter St, 5 years 1,320

WELSH, S. Charles, to Oscar Goldsan and another; 2,126 and 2,128 3d Av, 5 years. 3,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BOYD, Anna M. and Andrew W., to Jennie M. Brady; s w s of 2d St, Lots 40 and 41, map of Prospect Hill estate, 1 year $1,800

CAHEN, Leon, and wife and Moses Baumgarten and wife to Caroline Cahen; 209 East 24th St, 5 years 7,000

CIRRITO, Joseph, and wife to George F. Johnson; s s of 103d St, 235.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 23,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 17,250

CAPLAN, Henry R., and wife to George Ehret; 67 St. Mark's Place, 1 year 2,500

CHAVE, Eliza, to Mary S. Todd; w s of Clinton Av, 100 ft n of Jefferson St, 3 years 1,000

SAME to Bowles Colgate, trustee of Charles C. Colgate; w s of Clinton Av, 100 ft n of Jefferson St, 3 years 2,000

CAROCCIO, Beniamino, to Rose Coroccio; n s of 14th St, 305 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years 150

DENZER, Emanuel, and wife and Abraham Beringer to Carlotta M. Dressler; e s of 2d Av, 20.10 ft s of 115th St, 3 years 8,000

DE ROSE, Henriette, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 292, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years 400

FRITZEL, George L., to George Ehret; 404 East 10th St, 1 year 20,000

FREISS, Peter, and wife to Louise Jagle; e s of Webster Av, 425 ft s of 171st St, 3 years 2,000

GUNTER, Archibald C., and wife to Josephine R. Fitler; s s of 52d St, 140 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 25,000

GULDEN, Charles, and wife to The United States Trust Company, New-York; 18 East 87th St, 2 years 20,000

SAME to same; 16 East 87th St, 2 years.. 32,500

HELLRUNG, Gustav, to the trustees of the Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church; 73 Thompson St, 5 years 7,500

HILLYER, Clarence W., and wife to The New-York City Mission and Tract Society; 321 West 104th St, 3 years 16,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, and wife to Nancy L. Sherwood and Mary E. Blodgett; s s of 150th St, 409.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2½ years 11,000

HOLDING, William F., and wife to Mary E. Tillokon; e s of 5th Av, 153.6 ft s of High Bridge or Fordham Landing Road, 3 years 3,000

KRAUS, David, to Eugene Miesthoff; 126-130 East 14th St, (lease) 3,000

LYNCH, Martha A., to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Convent Av and 146th St, (demand) 5,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., and wife to Henry F. Miller; s s of 149th St, 400 ft w of Boulevard, (demand) 5,000

LAVELLE, John H., and wife and Lewis V. Lavelle to John F. Steeves; s s of 138th St, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 1 year.. 11,500

LARSON, Johan R., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 248, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 200

McENTEE, James D., and wife to Veronika Elton; n s of 87th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 months 1,000

McFADDEN, Same E. and William E., to Demilt Dispensary; s s of 61st St, 395.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 15,000

NOBLE, James, and Frederick Gauss and wives to Thomas R. A. Hall; 414 Amsterdam Av, installments 6,000

NORRIS, James, and wife to Anthony B. Dinant; n s of 132d St, 381 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 5,000

PURCELL, Patrick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of 2d Av and 40th St, 1 year 17,000

PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, and wife to Charles F. Mattlage; n w corner of 144th St and St. Ann's Av, 3 months 3,000

REMINGTON, Annie, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 291, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 300

SEWARDS, Sophia and Samuel D., to Lorimer G. Appleby, trustee, &c.; n w corner of Convent Av and 139th St, 3 years.... 18,000

SINN, Gustave, and wife to Louise Goettmann; e s of Hewitt Place, 150 ft n of Leggett Av, 3 years 200

THEES, John D., and wife to Henry Ungrich; w s of 3d Av, 99.11 ft n of 125th St, 4½ years 12,000

ULLMANN, Bertha, to Jacob Wicks, Jr.; n s of 131st St, 94 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 18,000

SAME to Eliza Ullmann; same property, 1 year 1,500

UREN, Christiana, to James Fay; s s of 160th St, 390.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 months 2,000

VON GRABERG, Amanda A. and Ferdinand, to Annie C. King; Minneford Av, Lots 412-417, and King Av, Lots 484-490, map of Elizabeth R. B. King's estate, City Island, 5 years 6,000

ZANETTI, Giacoma, to T. Emory Clocke; s s of 13th St, 80 ft e of 5th Av, Wakefield, 2 years 150

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRUCE-BROWN, Ruth A., guardian of George McK. Brown, to State Trust Company, guardian; 4 assignments $4

COFFIN, Esther L., guardian of Elizabeth L. Coffin, to Elizabeth L. Thomasson. 28,000

KIRBY, Charles M., administrator of Alletta V. A. Van Wyck, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 2,462

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, trustee of John H. Maghee.. 17,272

SAME to trustee of Edward Ridley; 2 assignments 5,074

PILAT, Oliver I., to Arnold Lemoine 1

PEABODY, Charles A., Jr., trustee of Margaretta S. Cooper, to Ferguson L. Cooper 18,500

SLOANE, George H. and Walter H., executors of George Sloane, to Edward N. Faller and another, trustees of Thomas Suffern 14,000

SPEER, William M., and others, executors of Miguel Garcia, to Benigno S. Suarez, guardian of Carmen S. S. de Carvajal.. 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Simon Pretzfeld and others, executors, &c., of William Pretzfeld 20,000

Lis Pendens.

11TH ST, s s, Lot 257, 100x216, map Unionport; William E. Johnson and others against Kate A. Albel and others, (action to declare deed void.)

SAME PROPERTY; Ann M. Johnson and others against same, (action to declare deed void.)

14TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 206.6 to 13th St x w 21x n 90x w 41.6x n 116.6 to 14th St x e 62.5; Richard Von Hafe against George Theiss and others, (action to cancel deed.)

3D AV, n s 1-3 part, Lot 399, 33.4x114, map Village Wakefield; Ellen A. Wilkinson against Mildred A. Becker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

1ST AV, e s, Lot 40, 25x100, map Village Oliinville; Samuel V. Lane, executor, against Genaro Tomasco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8TH AV, s s, Lot 1,045, 33.4x114, map Village Wakefield; Ellen A. Wilkinson against John Knobloch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV, 334, Department of Buildings against Matilda M. A. Stevenson, (violation of building laws.)

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39; Liberty St, 56-58; Benjamin H. Losey, trustee, against Syndicate Realty Company, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LAFAYETTE AV, n s, entire front between Faile and Hunt Sts, 200x200; William H. G. Peters against William L. Evans and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

94TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of West End Av, runs s 68.11x w 100x n 41.2x w 88 to Riverside Drive x n w 27 to 94th St x e 198.6 to beginning; plot centre line block between 93d and 94th Sts and 325 ft w of West End Av, runs w 202.2 ft to Riverside Drive x n w 41.3x s e 221.8x s 34.1 except what lies e of line drawn at right angles with 94th St and 198.6 ft e of Riverside Drive; Leonard Lewisohn against Columbus Imrovement Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

DELANCEY ST, s s, 50 ft w of Goerck St, 25x75; Annie R. Whitney against Frank V. McAllister and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Frederick W. Meyer against Charles Eggers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following liens were filed yesterday, Nov. 5:

NORTH MOORE ST, 31 and 33; Quincy & Crawford against George W. Levy, owner and contractor $750

JENNINGS ST, s s, 178 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 78x125; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against John E. Vih, owner and contractor 882

MANHATTAN AV, e s, entire front between 103d and 104th Sts, 200x100; H. Kunn & Co. against Robert Dick and James Kelly, owners, and William Beyer, contractor 440

3D AV, 125; Joseph Simons against Patrick Sullivan, owner and contractor; James Taylor, contractor ..... 2...

BROOME ST, 508; James Rafferty against James McKibbin, owner and contractor.. 100

MADISON AV, 1,078; Dempsey & Smith Company against estate of Lucy D. Rogers, owner; Lucy D. Rogers, by J. H. Hawkins, attorney, contractor 900

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, &c. Price, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OTTO KEMPNER DEFEATED.

Mistake in Addition Turned the Tables in the Tenth.

"Four strikes and he's out, and I am in it," said Jeremiah Sullivan, the ex-baseball umpire, yesterday. He was the Republican candidate in the Tenth Assembly District against Otto Kempner, Tammany. The police election returns showed that Sullivan had carried the district by a plurality of four. Later he claimed that his plurality was seven.

"I do not concede my defeat," said Mr. Kempner yesterday, "I got my returns from Police Headquarters election night. The district gave me a plurality of 96. Now it is said that there was a mistake in addition, by which 100 votes too many were credited to me. There are at least 100 ballots protested, and the protest is in my favor. The Board of County Canvassers must decide in my favor.

"Tammany dealt absolutely fair with me. The closeness of the vote is due wholly to the sentiment in favor of McKinley. Mr. Sulzer, for Congress, lost the district by 250 votes."

Mr. Kempner two years ago was fighting Tammany. He wrote a "Life of Richard Croker," which abused Mr. Croker very much. Mr. Sullivan used excerpts from this book as arguments. Mr. Kempner was elected to the present Assembly in 1895. He made lots of noise. On the night before final adjournment he was arraigned before the bar of the House and reprimanded for persistently interrupting the proceedings by objections.

BRADLEY'S LARGE PLURALITY.

Certain that he Has Defeated Campbell for Congress.

There is no longer any doubt of the election of T. J. Bradley to Congress from the Ninth District. According to the returns given out at the Election Bureau yesterday, Mr. Bradley has a clear plurality of 2,747 over Timothy J. Campbell. The total vote was: Bradley, 11,002; Campbell, 8,255.

There is no longer talk of a contest.

Henry D. Herbert and Daniel Donovan, members of the Board of Registry of the Fortieth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, where the 173 voting ballots were destroyed after they had been counted, were called up for an explanation in the Bureau of Elections yesterday. They said they thought the law did not require the return of ballots. As there is no evidence of criminal intent, nothing more is likely to be done.

IN THE PAPER TRADE.

A Monster American Machine Ordered by an English Company.

Members of the paper trade in this country have been watching with interest for the past two years the tendency of foreign papermakers to adopt the American process. Some months ago two large Fourdrinier papermaking machines were exported from this country to Norway and Sweden, and a few days ago an order for one of the largest machines ever made was placed with the Bagley & Sewall Company of Watertown, this State, by a representative of The Daily Chronicle Company of London.

This papermaking machine, which is expected to be ready for shipment next January, is believed to be the first paper machine of importance to go into England from any other country. It will weigh from 125 to 150 tons, and will be completely of American manufacture. The machine is to be 137 inches wide, and equipped with every modern device, including thirty large drying cylinders. It will be set up in The Daily Chronicle Paper Mill, at Sittingbourne, England, and the contract requires that it shall be ready for operation by the 1st of next April.

The two Fourdrinier paper machines which were sent to Scandinavia from Wilmington, Del., have, it is reported, given satisfaction to their purchasers, and they have helped to make the Scandinavian papermakers formidable competitors of the American papermakers in the British markets. English manufacturers have been buying wood pulp of Norway and Sweden for several years, but lately the Scandinavians have found it more profitable to turn the pulp into paper at home and export the finished product instead of the raw material.

The Scandinavian paper now meets the products of the American and the English mills in the London market on about even terms. These facts were gathered by a New-York papermaking expert who recently completed an extensive tour through Norway and Sweden.

The exports of manufactured paper from this port during the week ended Oct. 28 aggregated 37,222 packages, the value of which was $11,891. Of this amount $1,235 worth went to London, $885 to Liverpool, $628 to New-Zealand, $2,250 to Kingston, and $1,250 to Mexican ports.

Large new pulp mills and dams are being constructed by the Glens Falls Paper Company at Cadyville, in this State, and the Chateaugay Railroad will run a side track to the mills. The Chateaugay company now has 400 men in the Adirondack woods cutting timber for pulp wood.

Club for Women Artists.

The first meeting of the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Art Students' Club was held yesterday afternoon at Grace House, 802 Broadway. Miss Huntington, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Miss Knapp, Miss Slade, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Livingston received the members of the club, who are all women. A musical programme, which included harp solos by Miss Maud Morgan and choruses by the Grace Church Choir, was given. The object of the club is to create a local art centre for women artists, as well as for young women still studying. The rooms of the club are on the second floor. The walls are adorned with engravings and paintings. Among the latter is a life-size portrait of the late Catharine Lorillard Wolfe. The rooms will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Rescued a Paralytic.

There was a fire yesterday afternoon in the egg store of John Tonyes, 318 Greenwich Street. Policeman McKenna of the Leonard Street Station, who sent in the alarm, rescued from the top floor of the building, when it was feared that the flames might spread, John McAvoy, forty years old, who is paralyzed. McAvoy owns the building. The policeman groped his way through dense smoke, and found the paralytic sitting helpless in a chair. He carried the man to the street. The fire caused little damage.

Rayani Left an Odd Will.

William Rayani, who committed suicide by shooting himself last Friday at the boarding house of Mrs. McQuade, 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, left an odd will. It was filed in the Surrogate's Office by his daughter, Adele, yesterday, and, according to its provisions, his body is to be cremated and the ashes scattered to the winds without religious ceremony of any kind. All his property, under the will, he bequeaths to his daughter, Adele, with the exception of $1, which he leaves to his wife, Hulda.

Nurses Get Medals.

The commencement exercises of the Training School for Nurses attached to the Hahnemann Hospital was held last night at the hospital, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. The graduating class consisted of four nurses, this being the first graduation since the school was established. Those to whom medals were presented were Misses Jennie Barker, Charlotte Lilywhite, Alma Weller, and Mrs. A. D. T. Conant.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—W. R. Green & Co., to deal in shoe felt and other felt articles in New-York City; capital, $30,000; Directors—William R. Green and Charlotte Green of White Plains, Oscar Brandt of New-York City, and Auguste Anna Dolge and Edwin H. White of Dolgeville.

—The Mexican General Electric Company of Schenectady, to deal in electrical apparatus and to install electric plants in the Republic of Mexico and other countries; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. D. Greene, Henry W. Darling, D. Masenet, J. R. Loveley, and M. F. Westover of Schenectady.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 148—The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. Judson B. Van Cleave.—In error to the Supreme Court of Kansas.—Dismissed with costs.

No. 141—The Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, appellant, vs. The Florida Fruit Exchange.—Argued for the appellant and for the appellee.

No. 494—C. S. Wight, plaintiff, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Adjourned until to-morrow, (Friday, Nov. 6,) when the call will be Nos. 494, 11, (and 129 and 130,) 83, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

153—Carlson vs. schooner Cattle C. Berry. 160—Cortis vs. steamship Lucania. 171—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. canal boat Ed. Mullen. 172—Kiernan vs. tug Nannie Lamberton. 173—Empire Transfer Company vs. same. 174—Green vs. Comp. Generale Italiana, &c. 175—Hastorf vs. tug Governor and ferryboat Clinton. 180—Ramsay vs. barge Pohatcong. 128—Young vs. cargo of bricks. 155—McWilliams vs. tug Nottingham. 157—Smith vs. steamboat Nutmeg State. 135—Matter of steamboat Hazel Kirke. 25—Beverwyck Tow Company vs. Scott. 26—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Phoenicia.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

49—Newton vs. Buck. 60—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Bigelow Company. 74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 6—Mackie vs. Erhardt. 9—United States vs. Johnson. 10—Morris vs. steamship Alvah. 12—Carey vs. Williams.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

117—Fitzgerald vs New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway Company. 55—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydon. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 102—Fritsch vs. Metropolitan Storage, Warehouse and Van Company. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd Company. 111—Dolan vs. Vasquez. 115—Invest vs. Union Railway Company. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Telephone Company vs. United Lines Company. 56—Pacific vs. McCullop. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 103—Dickerson vs. Bogg. 101—Hurst vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 105—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 110—Smith vs. Greenhut. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 113—Tucker vs. Scott. 18—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 32—United States vs. Adams. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia Loan and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M.

Motion Calendar—Adjourned Cases.—1—United States vs. Compagnie Francaise, &c. 2—Butler vs. Coleman. 3—Trumberlake vs. Strauss. 4—Mitchell vs. Frankel. 5—Burnst vs. Sanderson. 6—Sawyer Lumber Company vs. Dun. 7—Stetson vs. Connett. 8—Dunlap vs. same. 9—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie.

Cases Noticed.—10—Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Stein. 11—Pletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining Milling Manufacturing Company. 12—Wirt vs. Farrelly.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Williams, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—1—People, ex rel. vs. Freeman. 2—Same vs. Goldstein. 3—Same vs. Waldron. 4—Same vs. Garrahan. 5—Williams vs. Constable. 6—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c. 7—Pyne vs. Phillips. 8—Ennis vs. Moderate. 9—De Lancey vs. Burns. 10—Same vs. same. 11—Bedell vs. North Side Publishing Company. 12—People, &c., vs. Flagg. 13—Corn Exchange Bank vs. American Dock and Trust Company. 14—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 15—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 16—Benedict vs. Arnoux. 17—Commercial National Bank vs. Hand. 18—Gamble vs. Lennon. 19—Thomas vs. same. 20—In re Mosholu Parkway.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—2—People ex rel. Sternberger vs. Sternberger. 3—Sauer vs. The Mayor, &c. 4—Belmont vs. Sigua Iron Company. 6—Stevenson vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 8—Christie vs. Kahaly. 10—People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 12—People ex rel. Stone vs. Stone. 14—Vondersmith vs. Rourke. 15—Griffith vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 16—Evans vs. Kircher. 17—Same vs. Frey. 18—Same vs. Dolan. 19—Same vs. Falvey.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Hopper vs. Flannagan. 2—Schwanhausser vs. Kroder. 3—Ewald vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4—Coffe vs. Meyer. 5—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 6—Lawyers' Surety Company vs. Legal Surety Company. 7—Josephthal vs. Bracht. 8—Leonard vs. Leonard. 9—Sandford vs. Conrad. 10—Elsner vs. Curiel. 11—Braker vs. Osborn. 12—Reynalds vs. Reynolds. 13—People, &c., vs. Whitaker. 14—Keeler vs. Brett. 15—Capell vs. Hollins. 16—Stutt vs. Oakley. 17—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 18—Manda vs. Etienne. 19—Sebatis vs. Sebatis. 20—German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company vs. Carlin. 21—Reeber vs. Meyer. 22—Metcalfe vs. Ryman. 23—Wilder vs. Fransioli. 24—Matter of Sabiston, Murray & Co. 25—Ross vs. Atimesdale. 26—Daily vs. Coykendall. 27—Jones vs. Jones. 28—Guiterman vs. A. B. Frank Company. 29—Ellitz vs. Ellitz. 30—Belmont vs. Stone. 31—Matter of Weschman. 32—Abramson vs. Wacke. 33—City Bank of Hartford vs. Wisser. 34—Mathews vs. Shapiro. 35—Fifth National Bank vs. Haines. 36—Hutkoff vs. Dawson. 37—Fredericks vs. Cairns. 38—Hall vs. Van Orden. 39—Matter of Pierce. 40—People ex rel. O'Neil vs. Strong. 41—Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Gorman. 42—Konvalinka vs. McSorley. 43—Gillig vs. Strassburg. 44—Altschul vs. Kaufman. 45—Nicholls vs. Granger. 46—Matter of Board of Education, (Forty-ninth, Fiftieth Streets.) 47—Matter of Board of Education, (Fifty-fourth Street.) 48—People, &c., vs. Newman. 49—Hamilton vs. Hamilton. 50—Chambers vs. Colleran. 51—Loucheim vs. Adams. 52—Salem National Bank vs. Griswold. 53—Grossman vs. The Mayor, &c. 54—Wandell vs. Cunningham. 55—Clute vs. Broadwell. 56—People ex rel. Thaine vs. Constable. 57—Beverby vs. McEntee. 58—Robinson vs. Duesing. 59—Levy vs. Herskowitz. 60—Matter of Wright. 61—Baasch vs. Baasch. 62—Brown vs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank. 63—Cook vs. McNeill. 64—Waters vs. Waters. 65—Richards vs. Richards. 66—Neely vs. Kaufman. 67—Marks vs. Mills. 68—Schlessinger vs. White. 69—Montagn vs. Montagn. 70—Kolm vs. Schwab. 71—Matter of Knickerbocker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Gaylord vs. Saltuary. 2—Lennon vs. Smith.

Demurrers.—295—Haines vs. Burr. 298—Franz vs. Mulligan. 299—Gittelson vs. Lidz.

Preferred Cause.—3447—McDarran vs. Harsha. 3815—Bijur vs. Commissioners of Taxes. 3613—Smith vs. Durland's Riding Academy Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2828—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Society for the Prevention of Crime. 1869—Pontefract vs. Leavy. 3534—Wallace vs. Wallace. 3388—Ellis vs. Jacob. 3144—Consolidated Electric Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 2609—Hess vs. Pickering. 3337—Schmalacker vs. Wallace. 2251—Stokes vs. Stokes. 2340—Hume vs. Hume. 2836—Appleby vs. Appleby. 3425—Hattenbach vs. Schuer. 8472—Henly vs. Dwyer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1530—Bliss vs. Hornthal. 1528—Auffmordt vs. same. 1529—Whicher vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Nov. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People.

1—Thomas Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred Causes.—6549—Van Aiken vs. The Mayor, &c. 9190—Sann vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 8645—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8261—Humphreys vs. Lemon. 8577—Oisson vs. Campbell. 5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8913—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9095—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Midlif

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Searsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month..... $1.00
Three Months..... $2.50
One Year..... $10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY—La Sonnambula—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society Concert—2:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Widow Jones—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Evangeline—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Shore Acres—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Too Much Johnson—8:00.
PALMER'S—Magic, Mirth, Mystery—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1896.

DON'T DISTURB BUSINESS.

The Government's revenue is not sufficient to meet its expenditures. Everybody knows that. The expenses were increased by extravagant legislation at the recent session of Congress, but even if they had not thus been enlarged the revenue would still be inadequate. For the first four months of the current fiscal year—July, August, September, and October—the expenditures exceeded the receipts by nearly $33,000,000.

But it should not be assumed that the excess for the full year will be three times this sum. The restoration of confidence and the great revival of industrial and commercial activity will increase the receipts derived from customs duties and internal revenue taxes. It may be that at the end of the fiscal year the current excess of payments will be at the rate of not more than $50,000,000 per annum, and possibly of not more than $30,000,000.

This question will be discussed at the coming session of Congress, and measures for the enlargement of the revenue will be proposed. The Dingley bill, involving a general revision of the tariff, is pending in the Senate, having been passed by the House. This bill has been denounced by prominent Republican journals because it would give "to existing and highly unpopular monopolies additional advantages to which they are not entitled," and for other good reasons. It should be dropped.

We most earnestly urge the leaders of the Republican Party, the Republican majority in the House, and the influential men of that party in the Senate, to avoid any legislation which would disturb business interests and retard the Nation's recovery from the depression and paralysis of the last three years. We have never concealed our disapproval of a considerable part of the tariff law now in force, but the country should not be harassed by a tariff debate and a revision of that law in the coming twelve months or two years.

You cannot revise a part of the tariff without discussing and revising substantially all of it. Let the matter rest for the present. Give the people a chance to take up their work and carry it on under settled conditions, free from the threat of change. If it shall appear that in spite of enlarged receipts the revenue must be increased by new legislation, it will be entirely practicable to fill the gap by some simple, non-partisan measure, not involving the issue of protection, and the life of the statute might be limited. A temporary law would suffice, and the country's business would not be disturbed.

Senator SHERMAN has repeatedly said in the Senate that he would promote the enactment of such a measure, "one which would not bring up the question of protection." He said yesterday, however, that "we ought promptly to make such changes in our tariff and revenue laws as will yield a sufficient supply of money to meet current expenses." We hope he can be induced to stand by his earlier declaration and to use his influence to prevent now any legislation which would excite prolonged partisan discussion and retard in the slightest degree the upward movement by diverting the attention of American business men from the work to which they are so gladly and confidently devoting their energies.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Mr. MCKINLEY and the party leaders associated with him should not ignore certain facts clearly disclosed by the election and the remarkable campaign which preceded it. And there are also signs of the times which they cannot afford to disregard. Without the assistance of the sound-money Democrats Mr. MCKINLEY would not have been elected. If he had persisted in making a high protective tariff the chief issue of the Republican Party, he would have been defeated. But the sound-money Democrats, standing with him on the currency issue and voting for him to insure the defeat of BRYAN, are opposed to what is known as McKinleyism in tariff legislation.

They have made him President. They have a right to expect that he and his associates will exhibit a wise conservatism in the treatment of the most important of the questions as to which they are not in agreement with him, or, at least, with his views and purposes as these have been set forth in the past. It is not too much to ask that he shall consider thoughtfully their attitude and service, or to hope that such thoughtful consideration will restrain him and his associates from radical action in the direction of the tariff policy to which his name has been attached.

He should heed the warning indicated, not only by the rejection of the protective tariff issue, but also by abundant evidence as to the causes of that popular discontent which made the Bryan programme attractive to so many good citizens in the early part of the campaign and held so large a number to the support of it up to the end. One of those causes was the unrestrained activity and the permitted exactions of what are called Trust combinations.

The American people are opposed to these organizations, and they feel that the leaders of the great political parties have not respected their opposition. BRYAN'S strength lay not so much in silver as in the popular protest against the unrestricted greed and unjust practices of the "combines," and against the failure of both of the great parties heretofore even to attempt the enforcement of Anti-Trust laws which they had enacted. Many gave expression to this protest by voting for BRYAN, but a great number of people who were in agreement with them as to the Trusts supported MCKINLEY because they did not believe that any disease can be cured by a dose of arsenic.

The election has not silenced this popular protest against Trust greed and injustice, Mr. MCKINLEY, and there are thousands of good men who are waiting to see what your attitude and that of your party toward the combinations and the Anti-Trust laws will be. They know that the exactions of many combinations are made possible only by tariff duties, and that before this campaign it was the avowed purpose of your party to increase the very duties which are used as instruments of extortion. You should think of these things. The warning is plain enough; the signs can be seen by any one who is willing to see them.

SIGNIFICANT PLURALITIES.

Some disappointment has been felt that the victory of Tuesday does not appear so overwhelming as the first reports gave reason for believing it to be. But this feeling comes from laying too much stress upon a large majority of the Electoral votes and giving too little attention to the popular vote of those States which had the deciding voice. The tremendous emphasis with which that voice was uttered by States that hold the political power of the Nation and will hold it for years to come should challenge attention and give a more cheering significance to the result.

It is not alone that New-England and the Eastern States down to the Virginia line practically threw party considerations to the wind and stood a solid phalanx in defense of sound policy and National integrity, though it is much when a State like New-York, which is normally Democratic, gives a plurality of nearly 275,000 for the other party on that single issue; when New-Jersey crosses the party line up to 85,000 on the other side, and the little State of Connecticut exceeds 50,000. But back of this Eastern phalanx was the solid mass of the great Central West, to the Mississippi River and beyond, with a similar demonstration of popular force on the side of National honor and security.

We are not to forget that four years ago, when the Democratic Party invited the confidence of the country by its principles and its candidates, it won the Electoral votes of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and came near securing those of Ohio; and it means much when Illinois swings back with the might of 150,000 plurality, Wisconsin with 75,000, and Indiana with 20,000, while the figures in other States of the same region mount upon the right side to a height almost unprecedented. These popular pluralities signify far more than would a larger number of Electoral votes secured by a narrower margin, for these States carry the preponderance of power in this land and will continue to do so for a long while to come. They are the most advanced, not only in population and wealth, but in practical experience, in education, and in all that make up the forces of progress in civilization.

Consider also that the chief counterpoise was that mass of Southern States that have held together so long for what they regard as the defense of their local interests, and observe how the solidity of that mass has crumbled under the agitation of the campaign for the safeguards of National life. Not only have the border States gone over the political line or wavered upon its verge, but, down to the Gulf, the old pluralities have been sheared by the sweep of sentiment to which the South could not hold itself from responding. The 140,000 of Texas has nearly, if not wholly, disappeared; the 60,000 of Louisiana and the 80,000 of Georgia are divided in half; the 25,000 of Florida has come down to 10,000, and even the stolid Democracy of Alabama and Arkansas yields 10,000 from its accustomed overplus in each State. Considering how desperately the Democratic Party in the South has resisted the tendency to divide through dread of local consequences, this shows that a powerful force was working against Bryanism even in that section.

The echo from the Pacific coast is somewhat faint, but it sends over the mountains the same voice that gives promise of healthy progress in the political sentiment of the people, a sentiment that cannot be put in bondage by party fetters and that is susceptible of enlightenment through the discussion of questions that touch the safety of our institutions. The result of the election reveals the rapid spread and vivifying effect of light through our great debates, and it gives promise that the powers of darkness and turmoil will grow less and not more potent with the development of the future.

REORGANIZING THE DEMOCRACY.

A political party must have principles, organization, and the confidence of the people. It can gain no following without the first, no standing without the second, and no victories without the third.

A mastery of these primary facts of politics will be of the greatest service to Democrats who are taking thought about the reorganization of their beaten party. That is the short way to triumph and regained power. The short and sure way to permanent outer darkness is to ignore them.

We are addressing Democrats of both kinds, Bryanite as well as sound-money. The principles of the Democratic Party, the true principles, the only ones with which it can regain the confidence of the people, are those put forth at Indianapolis. If you can't accept those principles, wise men of Tammany and the State organization, go ahead with your own or anybody's or none at all. It will be twenty years before the people of this State will trust you with the Governorship, and nothing short of a convulsion of a political nature would ever give you the Legislature.

It is quite idle to talk about reorganization unless the Democrats who have been beaten in this year's election will consent to throw Populism overboard and subscribe to the articles of the old faith as declared by the Indianapolis Convention. Any other form of attempted reorganization would be a waste of time. The principles come first. Organization is secondary and is a question of no interest or importance unless the party has determined to work for things honest and right.

On the other hand, the National Democrats must understand that to bring the party back to the old faith is their work. It is an honorable and difficult work. It calls for the highest and best skill. It is a work for men, not for boys. Sound principles will not always diffuse themselves. They must be driven into the understandings and convictions of men. Somebody must know how to do the driving.

Republican mistakes will aid the Democrats, of course, but the party will have a long and hard climb up the hill before it can again stand on the summit. It has fallen pretty far and pretty hard. The country now longs for nothing so much as for its complete extinction. That feeling will pass away. In the fullness of time and follies, if Republican misrule come, the country will cast about for some alternative. It will be fortunate for the Democratic Party if, at that moment, it can point to a record of some years of clean life and sound principles.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Yesterday the Board of Education of this city adopted a resolution authorizing the Superintendent of Schools to transfer children from one school to another for the purpose of making room for the admission of a larger number to the present schoolhouses, and directing him to make the transfers in such a way that the children shall attend schools in the vicinity of their homes, so far as possible.

This directs attention to an anomaly which has long existed in the schools of the city. While there have been complaints of a lack of accommodations and of overcrowding in some schoolhouses, there have been at the same time other schoolhouses that were but partly occupied. This was due in part to the fact that families have moved away from certain neighborhoods and the school population has diminished in the vicinity of some of the schoolhouses, while other localities have increased in population more rapidly than school accommodations have been provided for them.

But a more important cause of the unequal distribution of school children has been the preference given by children or by their parents to certain schools and teachers. There has been no legal or official control over this distribution, and no obligation on the part of parents to send their children to the nearest school or to a school within any district in which they may live. They have been at liberty to choose a school in any part of the city and to send their children to it, regardless of distance, provided they could secure admission through the teachers.

The result has been the growth of a certain social classification of the public schools. Some have been preferred by well-to-do or cultivated people, and have been occupied almost exclusively by children of their "class," while others have been left to the less tidy and possibly less intelligent children of poorer parents. The natural consequence, or perhaps in part the cause, of this sort of differentiation, has been a corresponding difference in the character of school accommodations and in the grade of teachers.

We cannot say just how far this process of social classification has gone, but we have heard that getting children into certain favored schools was often a matter of influence, or of "pull," and sometimes of what comes perilously near to bribery and corruption. The distinctions that have grown up are not salutary or founded in justice, and it is a question whether there should not be a "district" for each school, the residents of which should send their children to that school, if to any public school.

GIVING THANKS.

The tone of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Thanksgiving proclamation is likely to prove disagreeable to some recently prominent men in the land—to Mr. TILLMAN, for instance, of South Carolina, and Mr. ALTGELD of Illinois, and Mr. BRYAN of Nebraska. They and their class may well have been in Mr. CLEVELAND'S mind when he exhorted the people of the United States "never to be unmindful of the gratitude they owe the God of Nations for His watchful care which has shielded them from dire disaster, and pointed out to them the way of peace and happiness."

And it may well have been to them that the President addressed the grave admonition that they should never "refuse to acknowledge with contrite hearts their proneness to turn away from God's teachings and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices."

In all soberness and sincerity, the conduct of the people in the elections of Tuesday is a matter for devout thanksgiving, for never before in the history of the Republic has common honesty been made distinctly a political issue, and that on that issue, with all its complications, the people voted for the right and against the wrong, is, if anything can be, a reason for gratitude. And those who have the strongest reason to be thankful are not the majority, but the body of misled persons who constituted so large a part of the minority. On them would have fallen with the cruelest weight the awful burden of distress and misery that Bryanism triumphant would have brought. They would have been least able to support that burden. And as we who know what was the real nature of the peril escaped think of those through whom it might have come, let us think also of the duty of the future. This is to reduce by every possible means all cause for reasonable discontent and to secure, so far as we can, general justice and right dealing.

EXIT BRECKINRIDGE.

The sound-money men, either of Kentucky or of the country, have nothing to regret in the defeat of the notorious BRECKINRIDGE, from the fact that the offensive qualities that made him notorious were the cause of his defeat. It required no small amount of hardihood for him to present himself to the people of his district and ask their votes. We wish to avoid all injustice even to a man who has put himself, by his own testimony, so distinctly beyond the pale of decent society, but it is impossible to resist the inference that he hoped to use the righteous cause in which he had conspicuously enlisted to secure a public condonation of his past. He had no right to do that, and no right even to assume a part that justified the inference that that was what he was seeking to do. Had he chosen modestly to give his services to the cause, no one would have questioned his motives; but when, by his candidacy for the place he had already disgraced, he challenged a verdict on his past conduct, he deserved the one he got.

We shall be told that there is a certain category of personal offenses which have nothing to do with fitness for public office, and in one sense that is true. But it is only partly true at most, and it is not true at all if a candidate for office has himself shamelessly defied public opinion with regard to these offenses. HAMILTON may not have been a less competent Secretary of the Treasury because of his slavery to his appetites, but HAMILTON retired from public life rather than bring scandal on the Government by the exposure of his faults. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S conduct has been precisely the reverse. One cannot but think that he sought public office as a "vindication." Public office was never meant to serve and ought not to serve any such purpose. Every decent man and woman in the country may be gratified that the voters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S district refused to allow it so to be prostituted.

It may seem slightly theatrical that the President-elect of the United States should have touched an electric button to start the fires of the Niagara furnace yesterday. In reality it lacked every element of the theatrical because of the clear and real connection between the result of the election and renewed industry. The message of the President of the company to Mr. MCKINLEY was literally true: "The new Niagara furnace has been started by yourself and the principle you represent." In our dispatches this morning are reports from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, and Illinois, all telling the same story of renewed enterprise due to exactly the same cause.

The commission of expert engineers appointed on Mayor WURSTER'S motion to examine the question of the use of the Brooklyn Bridge by the surface and elevated railways is about to begin its work. We have recently received from an eminent engineer familiar with the history of the bridge—though not engaged on it—who does not wish his name made public, the opinion that, even if this latest commission should recommend a practicable plan for continuous rail traffic over the bridge, it would not be ten years before its extreme utility would have been reached. The simple fact is that the bridge's utmost capacity is not equal to the demands upon it. The rapid growth of Brooklyn and the increase of the number of its residents who daily cross to this city have been so great that some added means of transit must be provided. Nor will this cease to be the case when the new East River Bridge shall have been built. The whole question of communication between Long Island and Manhattan Island should be taken up by a competent commission and a plan be framed for adoption by Greater New-York.

We give in another column a letter from Mr. PRATT, President of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank of Buffalo, correcting the statement that the house of ex-President FILLMORE in that city was not draped when LINCOLN'S body was carried through the city and explaining how the statement probably originated. It is needless to say that we regret that it should, though without malice, have been repeated in our columns. Mr. FILLMORE was sadly mistaken in the course he pursued in the politics of his day, but after his retirement to his home in Buffalo he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of many who saw plainly enough what his error had been.

There is something pathetic in the account of the marriage of the Duke of ORLEANS to one of the royal family of Austria. The Duke of ORLEANS is a claimant to the non-existent throne of France, and there is a certain number of pious and thick-headed Frenchmen who address him as "Your Majesty." He is the acknowledged head of the "royal" family into which, some hundred years ago, another Austrian Princess married, whose tragic figure will haunt the pages of French history as long as French history shall be written. The scenes of the marriage of to-day are a pale and ghostly imitation of those which accompanied the wedding of MARIE ANTOINETTE, and the event is as insignificant as that was important. Happily, the present bride is safe from the fate of her wretched ancestress.

For one Democratic victory there is special reason to be grateful. The Democrats have a majority on the joint ballot in the Delaware Legislature. That averts the National scandal of the election of "Gas" ADDICKS to the Senate.

An admirable appurtenance of our public-school system is to be found in the courses of free lectures in the evening which have been provided for or permitted by the Board of Education in the schoolhouses. These were opened last evening in twenty-three different places, and the subjects presented are invariably instructive and interesting and are treated by competent teachers and scholars not connected with the public department. Some of the lecturers are prominent professors or well-known experts in science, literature, history, &c., and in most cases experiments or stereopticon illustrations add to the interest of their discourse. Those who give their time and labor thus to supplementing the means of popular education are deserving of a great deal of credit, and there cannot be too much of this kind of instruction and entertainment. It will exert a perceptible enlightening and elevating influence in the community.

The farmers of this country know more now than they did a few months ago about the great increase of the cereal output of the United States since 1873, the enlargement of the wheat output abroad, and the application of the law of supply and demand to prices, as shown by the price of wheat in past years and the recent advance. They see more clearly, too, the effect of agricultural competition, between farms as well as between countries. But their belief has not been shaken that if they must be subjected to free competition as regards the prices of things they sell, they ought to enjoy the benefit of such competition with respect to the prices of the things they buy. This should be borne in mind by all who think that the power of the Nail Trust and every other combination in the iron and steel industry should be increased by adding 15 per cent. or more to all the duties in the iron schedule of the tariff.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Any New-Yorker who feels that his exultation over the result of the election is approaching the danger point can easily calm himself down by glancing over the list of Congressmen elected from this city. It is an exhibit of which even Schoharie County would be ashamed—if it had brains enough to be ashamed of anything.

—"What is important is that the Carlisle football team of 1896 has given no irrefragable proof of the ennobling power of education on the Indian." This stately sentence, which is taken from the editorial columns of an interesting neighbor of ours, was intended, if one may judge from the rest of the article, to be complimentary to METOXEN, LONE WOLF, and the other red gladiators of the gridiron. It gives "no irrefragable proof" that a man demoralized by writing in the interests of silver can say what he means, even when his subject has no relation to politics or finance. Indeed, it gives irrefragable proof that he can't.

—In England, Parliament, when not "dissolved," is "prorogued" to a certain named date, but, curiously enough, it rarely reassembles on the day thus fixed, for, unless some special necessity arises, the Cabinet meets just before the time appointed and announces a further postponement of the session. This may be repeated several times before the Ministers decide that the time to resume business has arrived. Then they add to the usual announcement the words, "when Parliament will assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs." Thus, when the last Parliamentary session closed it was prorogued to Oct. 31. On Oct. 26 the time was extended to Dec. 10, but, as the decisive phrase does not accompany this proclamation, everybody in England knows that it is a mere formality.

—The Master Bakers' Association of San Francisco has decided by unanimous vote that its members will give no more Christmas presents to their customers. This action hints at the existence of a peculiar local custom which, so far as can be remembered, has never received journalistic attention. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that others than bakers, living elsewhere than in California, have been tempted before now to form an Anti-Merry Yuletide Society of their own. Naturally, it is in the West that the first bold step has been taken.

PERSONAL.

—Queen VICTORIA, in return for the gifts brought to her by LI HUNG CHANG from the Emperor of China, is going to send to that ruler a jeweled miniature portrait of herself, painted by Mrs. CORBOULD-ELLIS.

—Mr. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, son of the ex-President, is making a tour of the Far West with his sister, Miss HELEN ARTHUR. To a representative of The Portland Oregonian, just before election day, he expressed his ardent wishes and confident hopes for MCKINLEY'S election, but he did not explain why, that being the case, a New-York Republican was so far away from home at a time so important.

—Sheriff MILLER of Indianola, Miss., has a hound that "will follow accurately a trail twelve hours old." The Indianola Tocsin, which records this fact, does not state with definiteness what sort of trails this talented beast is accustomed to follow, but it ends its story with these words: "We think the moral effect of the dog's presence here is of more value than his cost price." From this, perhaps, one might infer that now and then the Sheriff's pet may track human game.

—JAMES G. SHAW was on both the Republican and the Union Republican Electoral tickets in Delaware. "Sr." appeared after the name on the Union Republican ticket in New-Castle County. Many of the election officers gave JAMES G. SHAW the votes, keeping tally only on the head of the Republican ticket. Others kept a tally for both names, and so made returns. To what extent this has been done cannot develop until the official count. Then much will depend on the action of the Board of Canvass. If the intent of the voters is to be taken, SHAW will receive the entire vote; but, if an attempt is made to show that two men were really voted for, it may result in the loss of one vote for MCKINLEY.

—Until well along in the reign of GEORGE III., the Speaker of the House of Commons had to be present at all the purely formal prorogations of Parliament by the Council that took place while the houses were not in session. This was regarded by them as a great hardship, as it interfered with private business and pleasures. Finally, Sir JOHN CUST, then Speaker, was excused from attending one of these functions on the ground that the state of his health necessitated a trip to Spa. Sir FLETCHER NORTON, his successor, took the hint and escaped the irksome duty in the same way. The precedent having thus become habit, it soon turned into a recognized legal fiction, and now, no matter where the Speakers may be on such days, they are regarded as being at Spa for their health.

THE ALTGELDS AND TILLMANS.

No National Convention Will Ever Again Fall into Their Hands.

From The Poughkeepsie News Press, (Chairman J. W. Hinkley's Paper.)

The election on Tuesday demonstrated in an emphatic way the safety of a Government like ours from the influences which Altgeld and Tillman insisted upon defending and seeking to introduce as factors in American politics. To Altgeld and Tillman the lesson of it all is probably lost, but it is not possible that it can fail of effect on the men who in their unwise politics associated themselves and identified their cause with these exceptional productions of universal suffrage. Altgelds and Tillmans there will probably always be so long as States differ in sentiment and hoist temporary ideals in politics, but it is safe to say that never again will any National Convention fall into their hands, never again will they be allowed to touch any of the planks of a National platform with their madness of purpose and wildness of theory. While the great National verdict under which the Chicago platform and ticket now rest is justly ascribed to the sentiment for sound money among the people, there can be no sort of doubt that the record of Altgeld, the ranting of Tillman, and the traces of both which crept into the platform aroused the people more than will ever be accurately known. Against advice, against every moderate influence and all wisdom in the party's councils, the convention at Chicago went wild in its departure from safe political ground. The men who controlled it snapped their fingers at the leaders of the party. They thought they knew the people better than the people knew themselves. One of the greatest uses of this suffrage of ours is its terrific and emphatic way of disposing of recklessness, danger, and nonsense in political parties. As the framers of that Chicago platform contemplate the wreck about them it seems as if they should feel the force of the wholesome fact that the people make and unmake political parties and use them as instruments in their hands. Unwise, unthinking, even dangerous men may in some way get control of great conventions and conduct them after their own notions, but after conventions come elections, and it is the wise party which takes well into consideration the conservatism, the sentiment, and the intelligence of the great public.

Let no man believe that the disaster which has overtaken the Democratic Party now means its destruction. On the contrary, it means its future greatness, its freedom, for this generation at least, from the Altgelds and Tillmans as National characters.

A Contented Soul.

Frank L. Stanton in The Atlanta Constitution.

I care not how the wild wind blows
On the land or the foaming sea;
I know somewhere there's a sweet, sweet rose
That blooms in the light for me.

And the dark may creep,
And the storm may sweep;
But I thank the Lord as I sow and reap.

I care not how the world rolls on,
For the birds sing in the tree;
And I know somewhere there's a rosy dawn
In a round blue sky for me!

And the dark may creep,
And the storm may sweep;
But I thank the Lord as I sow and reap!

For only a little, day by day—
The light of star or sun;
The smile Love gives me to cheer my way—
The kiss when the day is done.

And the dark may creep,
And the black storms sweep;
But I thank the Lord as I sow and reap!

NOT A PARTY VICTORY.

The Honest-Money Democratic Vote Gave McKinley the Election.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I desire to call your attention to the fact that if tens of thousands of honest-money Democrats had not voted against Bryan last Tuesday, he would have been elected.

According to the returns the number of McKinley Electors certainly chosen is 256. Among these are included 52 who were elected in the following-named States by the pluralities shown hereunder:

	Pluralities.	Electors.
California	5,000	9
Delaware	2,000	2
Indiana	20,000	15
Maryland	30,872	8
Michigan	30,000	14
Oregon	3,245	4
Total		52

There are also five States in doubt, to wit:

	Electors.		Electors.
Kentucky	13	South Dakota	4
Tennessee	12	Wyoming	3
North Dakota	3		
Total			35

I believe that every one of these ten States would have selected Bryan Electors if the honest-money Democrats had not opposed them.

Without the Electors from these States McKinley would have only 204 Electoral votes; with them Bryan would have 243 Electoral votes; and it takes 224 to elect.

These facts lead to the inevitable conclusion that the Republican Party would have been overwhelmingly defeated last Tuesday if the tariff question had been the main issue. These facts show that the victory last Tuesday was not a victory of the Republicans over all their adversaries; it was a victory of the Republicans and the honest-money Democrats on all the issues upon which they agreed; and it was virtually a defeat of the Republicans on the tariff question. JOSEPH S. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1896.

But Will the Republicans, Nevertheless, Begin a High Tariff Agitation?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A few weeks ago you kindly permitted me to say in your columns that Mr. William McKinley would bear close watching should he become President, because his custom in the Presidential canvass of putting a high protective tariff forward in his speeches as the leading issue of the campaign while professing to put the sound-money issue first, showed that his heart was still devoted to "McKinleyism" rather than to honest money, or words to that effect. That the managers of his party sympathize in this with Mr. McKinley, now the President-elect, is already beginning to be made clear.

How the Republican managers propose to use the power which a large number of low-tariff Democrats have helped to put into the hands of the Republican Party, is shown by a formal statement issued at 4 o'clock this morning, the day after the election, by Mr. Henry C. Payne, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, just before closing up the Chicago National Headquarters. In this statement Mr. Payne says:

"The returns also justify me in stating that we will win enough United States Senators to give a majority for sound money in the Senate. * * * Then, too, Senators Wolcott and Carter will be in favor of tariff legislation, thus insuring the enactment of protective measures."

I venture to predict that if the Republican Party in power attempts to settle business by "sound-money" legislation with one hand, it will do quite as much to unsettle business with the other hand.

I am thoroughly satisfied that my humble vote went to low-tariff Gen. Palmer rather than to Major McKinley and "McKinleyism."

A NEW YORK NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1896.

For Further Education.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

While greatly rejoicing over the victory which we sound-money advocates have gained, and fully appreciating the beneficent influences which will follow, I cannot but view with a feeling of regret and apprehension how many States have favored by a majority of their voters repudiation and the establishment of a dishonest monetary system. I am astonished to see that in an enlightened city like ours there are over 133,000 voters who declare for the pernicious idea of free silver. I am aware that among them there are a number who have never given the matter intelligent thought, and have simply gone to the polls to follow the dictates of their district leaders. But does it not prove a disheartening spectacle when in the largest city of the United States, where there are so many institutions of education and learning, almost one-half of the voting populace openly defies honor and patriotism and declares in favor of a system which would bring disgrace and ruin on the entire Nation?

I feel confident that the improvement which will follow the election of Major McKinley will do much to change the sentiment throughout the entire land of those who have favored free silver and other delusions, but we cannot rest contented therewith. The Populistic and silver leaders, although now defeated, are already preparing for the next Presidential campaign, and nothing should be left undone even at this early period to combat the pernicious effect of their efforts. I firmly believe that the people at large require further education, and I appeal to you to advocate in the columns of your valuable paper that not a single sound-money association be disbanded, but that all remain in full working force, so as to continue their efforts by literature and otherwise in behalf of sound money.

I regret that the free-silver theory is like a venomous reptile, which, even if partially destroyed, will still remain alive; and only by constant combat against its fallacious teachings will the free-silver craze at length disappear forever. Let, therefore, all sound-money associations continue their endeavors until the public at large has been completely educated. H. WALLERSTEIN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1896.

To Tax Tea and Coffee.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Now (after the great victory for sound money and sound government) seems to be the time to consider the question of the support of the Government, and that it should be on impartial lines. The needs of the Government for increased revenue are undoubted, and it seems that it would be proper for them to reimpose the duty on tea and coffee, which would not be felt by the people at large, and would be the simplest form of increasing their revenue. At the same time, it would incidentally afford protection to an infant industry in our Southern States where tea-planting has been started, and where, with a little encouragement, it would soon develop into an important industry. E. A. WILLARD.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1896.

Thinks It Can't Be Improved Upon.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has offered a reward of $100 for an improvement on its motto: "All the news that's fit to print." We reckon that THE TIMES will keep its money.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE HERE

WELCOMED BACK BY MEN WHOSE LIBERTY HE SECURED.

In the Delegation of Cubans and Spanish Sympathizers with Cuba Were Patriots He Saved from Morro Castle Dungeons—Would Not Talk on His Mission to This Country or on the Cuban Situation—The Case of Escelante.

When Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee, Consul General from the United States to Cuba, landed from the Ward Line steamship Vigilancia yesterday morning, he was welcomed at the wharf by a delegation of Cubans and Spanish sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents, some of whom he had succeeded in having liberated from Morro Castle, where they had been imprisoned by Gen. Weyler for political offenses.

Gen. Lee declined to talk for publication in regard to the situation in Cuba or about the reason for his visit to Washington owing to his official position. He was asked to express an opinion as to the result of the election, and he replied "Paz a los muertos," which he translated "Peace to the dead." He said that he was going at once to Washington, and that immediately after reporting to the President he would go to Virginia to visit his family. He expected to return to Havana in three or four weeks, and he would be glad to spend the Winter in Cuba.

Among those who met Gen. Lee on the wharf were Lorenzo Betancourt, S. T. Tolon, F. Zaldo, the agent of August Belmont & Co.'s banking house in Havana; Louis Place, a wealthy Cuban planter, and Miguel Mendoza. They all congratulated Gen. Lee and thanked him for his work in behalf of Americans in Cuba.

Tolon and Betancourt were particularly demonstrative, because both were Morro Castle prisoners. Betancourt was liberated through the efforts of Consul General Williams, but Tolon owes his release to Gen. Lee. He was arrested on Sept. 5, and taken from the steamer Seneca. He was thrown into Morro Castle, and was not told the nature of his alleged offense until the fifth day. Even after being informed of the charge against him he was not allowed to communicate with the Consul for three days. Gen. Lee secured his discharge on the twenty-fifth day.

Capt. McIntosh of the Vigilancia reluctantly told the story of Gen. Weyler's attempt to take a passenger from his vessel and his failure to do so. He said that no threats were made that he knew of to fire upon his craft unless he gave the man up. The passenger, he said, was Antonio Escelante, who boarded the Vigilancia at this city, and was bound for Vera Cruz. The man claimed to be an American citizen. When the vessel was at Havana the Chief of Police of that city came aboard, and said that Gen. Weyler had received a letter from New-York that Escelante was a Spanish subject, and was on his way to Mexico to escape military duty. It was on the strength of that communication that Gen. Weyler demanded the surrender of the man. Capt. McIntosh told the Chief of Police that unless Consul General Lee consented to the man's surrender he would not give him up without a fight. He was advised that Gen. Lee had refused to surrender the man, and he was not molested again.

THE BITTER WAR IN CUBA.

The Insurgents Suffer a Defeat Near Cabanas.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—Gen. Gonzalez Munoz reports that his command had an engagement with the rebels under Perico Delgado and Perico Diaz, at Manuelito, near Cabanas, Province of Pinar del Rio. The rebels held strong positions in the hills, but were dislodged after several combats, in which Gen. Inclan assisted Gen. Munoz. The troops captured and burned the rebel camps. They also captured a quantity of arms and a number of cattle. The losses of the rebels are not given, but are believed to have been heavy. The Spaniards lost two killed and a Captain, Lieutenant, and twenty-two privates wounded.

In the case of Luis Someillan, an American citizen who is charged with rebellion, the Attorney General to-day asked that he be sentenced to life imprisonment in chains. The representative of the American Government will appeal against such sentence.

It is rumored that Maceo was seriously wounded in his last engagement with the Spanish troops, but the rumor finds no credence among the Cubans here.

Information has been received here of the capture of the town of Guaimaro, in the Province of Puerto Principe, by the rebels, who have besieged the place since Oct. 11, making a number of attacks upon the town and its stronghold, Fort Rous, in the meantime. The insurgents had three cannon, which they used effectively. The Spanish, in the course of the fighting in defense of the place, had eight men killed and four officers, including a major, and eighteen privates wounded. The fort and the town were captured by the insurgents on Oct. 28, and it is said that the garrison was obliged to surrender owing to lack of officers.

Gen. Lee at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee reached Washington this afternoon and took quarters at the Shoreham. When seen to-night he declined to discuss Cuban affairs. To-morrow he will see President Cleveland. He expects to leave here for his home in Virginia on Saturday, but this arrangement is not definite.

HAWAII'S OLD QUEEN PARDONED

The Republic Commutes the Sentence of Liliuokalani.

HONOLULU, Oct. 29, via San Francisco, Nov. 5, per steamer Australia.—At the meeting on the 23d of October, of President Dole and the Council of State, it was voted unanimously to extend a full pardon to ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

The ex-Queen being at her Wiukiki cottage, it was not until the 27th that the President's aide, Major Potter, was able to visit her and convey the document following:

"I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of the Hawaiian Islands, moved by just causes made known to me, and being thereto advised by the Cabinet and Council of State, do hereby, in accordance with power in me vested, grant unto Liliuokalani, who was found guilty of the crime of misprision of treason by military commission duly convened and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for a term of five years to date from the 9th day of February, A. D. 1895, and to pay a fine of $5,000, which sentence was subsequently modified, a full and free pardon and restoration to her civil rights.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Republic of Hawaii to be affixed at the executive building in Honolulu this 23d day of October, A. D. 1896."

This document was signed by the President and the four Ministers.

Major Potter said: "It gives me, Madam, very great pleasure to hand to you this paper."

Liliuokalani took the paper and read it carefully through. She then turned to Major Potter with a smile, saying: "It gives me very great pleasure, indeed, to receive this."

Potter then retired.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Oct. 28 and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Off Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:08 P. M.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS MARRIED.

The Wedding Ceremony Performed in Vienna Yesterday.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—Prince Louis Philippe Robert, Due d'Orleans, was married this forenoon to Archduchess Marie Dorothea Amelie of Austria, the ceremony being performed in the Hofburg Chapel at 11 o'clock in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph, the Queen of Portugal, sister of the bridegroom, and a number of Austrian and foreign royalties.

The procession from the state apartments to the chapel was formed in the following order: The Duc d'Orleans, accompanied by the Duc de Chartres, his uncle, and Archduke Joseph of Austria; the bride, accompanied by the Comtesse de Paris, mother of the Duc d'Orleans, and Archduchess Clotilde of Austria, Emperor Francis Joseph and the Queen of Portugal, the Duke of Connaught and the Duchess of Aosta, the Duke of Aosta and the Archduchess Maria Josepha of Austria.

Cardinal Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna, received the procession at the entrance to the chapel, and sprinkled the bridal pair with holy water. The services having been thus formally opened, the Court Chaplain, Dr. Mayer, proceeded to perform the marriage ceremony.

WILL ENGLAND ABANDON CYPRUS?

A Report to that Effect in the London Daily Graphic.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—In its issue to-morrow the Daily Graphic will claim to have authority confirming a statement published Wednesday in Truth that the Government has decided to abandon the Island of Cyprus, which was given up to Great Britain for administration by the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878. The Graphic adds that the evacuation of the island is recognized as a necessary corollary to the abandonment of the Anglo-Turkish convention. The decision of the Government was hastened by Russia's view that the convention implied mistrust of the Russian policy, and that the retention of Cyprus nullified the contention that the convention had ceased to exist.

Officials at the Colonial Office declare that they are ignorant of any intention on the part of the Government to evacuate the island.

The article in Truth asserted that Cyprus would be made independent, but this is not confirmed.

An Ocean Record Beaten.

QUEBEC, Nov. 5.—The new steamer Canada of the Dominion Line, which left Liverpool at 5 P. M. Oct. 22, arrived here at 11:30 A. M. to-day, beating all previous records to the St. Lawrence. The Canada made the passage from Liverpool to Quebec in 6 days 23 hours 30 minutes corrected time. She was detained somewhat by fog between Father Point and this port.

Capt. Marriott Released.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Smyrna says that Capt. John Marriott of the Norfolk Regiment of England, who was captured by brigands a few days ago while out shooting near Smyrna, has been released. The brigands demanded £10,000 ransom for his surrender, but it is not stated whether the money was paid or not.

Harvard's Coach Coming.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Mr. R. C. Lehman, who has been engaged to coach the Harvard crew for the intercollegiate rowing matches in 1897, sailed Wednesday for New-York.

Steamers for America Detained.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—The steamers Indiana and Majestic, which sailed from this port yesterday, respectively for Philadelphia and New-York, are detained in the Mersey by fog.

Worsted Mills Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The extensive worsted mills of Dawson & Sons at Bradford have been destroyed by fire. The loss on buildings, machinery, and stock amounts to £70,000.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Benet-Laidlaw.

The marriage of Miss Edith Elizabeth Laidlaw and Dr. Imlay L. Benet occurred yesterday afternoon at St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, the Rev. Dr. Bradley, vicar of the church, officiating. Miss Alice Laidlaw was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Edith Edson, Lillian Benet, Edith Benet, Jessie Laidlaw, Agnes Laidlaw, and Bracher. The best man was Dr. Kowenhoven. James Laidlaw, Robert Stephenson, J. R. Onderdonk, Arthur Butler, William K. Prentiss, and H. C. Adams were the ushers. The bride was attired in a handsome white silk gown. The bridesmaids were dressed in violet and gold. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw, 31 West Seventy-third Street. On their return from their honeymoon the young couple will live at 72 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Ruoff-Gramm.

Miss Minnie Louise Gramm and Dr. William Ruoff were married in St. Thomas's Church last night. The Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown officiated. William Gramm gave the bride away. The bride was attended by Miss Katherine Vollmer of Philadelphia as maid of honor, and the Misses A. Johnson, Helen Middleton, and Stephanie Jolly were bridesmaids. Viola Gramm acted as flower girl. William Neibig of Philadelphia was best man. The ushers were Harry Elwell, James Roney, and Emil Gramm. A wedding supper was served later at the Sturtevant House. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Amelia Vollmer Gramm of 137 East Fifty-second Street.

Tanner—Green.

Miss Katrina Green and James Bradley Tanner were married at St. John's Free Protestant Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, last night by the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector. Miss Green is the soprano of the church choir. Helen James Tanner was the maid of honor, and Helen M. Green and Jessie Green the bridesmaids. Frederick Carrigan was best man. The bride was given away by Homer M. Green, her brother. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner left on the midnight train of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a tour of the South.

Capt. Miller Is Dying.

Capt. David H. Miller of the Seventh Regiment was reported to be dying at Roosevelt Hospital at midnight last night. He took part in a game of polo at Durland's Riding Academy Wednesday night, and was thrown from his horse, violently striking the board partition, and sustaining severe internal injuries. Mr. Miller is thirty-two years old. He is a cotton broker, and resides at 155 West Twenty-first Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—3:15 A. M.—Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, William's Bridge; frame house; damage, $100.

—7:10 A. M.—1,604 First Avenue; Max Kausman's ice box; damage slight.

—12:40 P. M.—546 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; tenement owned by Mount Morris Bank; damage, $15,000.

—12:40 P. M.—544 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Donald Cameron and others; damage, $900.

—3:20 P. M.—87 Lewis Street; Ignatz Jacobwitz; tenement; damage, $100.

—3:55 P. M.—520 East Twelfth Street; tenement; no damage.

—4:45 P. M.—1,339 Broadway; Catharine Doran's millinery store; damage, $48.

—5:10 P. M.—Corner Vesey and West Streets; no damage.

—5:30 P. M.—318 Greenwich Street; John Tonyes; damage, $200.

—6:45 P. M.—554 West Fiftieth Street; C. Schwartz; damage, $5.

—7:15 P. M.—17 Ludlow Street; Isaac Slonin; damage trifling.

EARTHQUAKE IN ICELAND.

Many Farms Ruined and a Number of Cattle Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Advices received here show that earthquakes were renewed in the southwestern part of Iceland on Oct. 4. One hundred and fifty farms were ruined, a large number of cattle killed, and quantities of stored foods destroyed. There is much misery among the people, who are camping out under improvised shelters. The loss is estimated at 500,000 kroner. No loss of life is reported.

Iceland has recently been visited by a series of earthquake shocks, the most serious, with regard to the damage that has been done, that have occurred in this century. On the evening of the 26th of August the first shock occurred, and it was followed by another somewhat less severe the next morning. These shocks were felt over the whole southwest of the island, but were most violent in the district of Rangarvalla Syssel, which lies directly to the south of Hekla. In that district fifty-five farmhouses, with the adjacent outbuildings, were leveled to the ground.

These, like most of the Icelandic farmhouses, were built of turf and stone, without lime or cement, and with a weak wooden framework, and consequently they at once yielded to an earthquake shock of any violence. None of the few timber houses which are found in this part of the country were overthrown, or even seriously damaged. No loss of life was occasioned by this earthquake, although there were some narrow escapes; but a number of cattle and sheep were crushed or suffocated in the ruins of the cattle houses, or under the landslips which, in various places, occurred in the open.

Occasional tremors were felt during the following days, but nothing serious happened until the night of the 5th of September, when another violent shock occurred, with even more disastrous effects. This time the seat of the disturbance was altered. Rangarvalla Syssel was comparatively little affected, but the most damage was done in the adjacent districts to the westward, in Arnes Syssel.

Over one hundred farmhouses, with their outbuildings, were thrown down or seriously damaged; nor was the loss on this occasion confined to property—an aged couple lost their lives, being smothered in the ruins of their house. Fortunately, the first shock, between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 5th of September, wakened most of the inhabitants of the district and drove them out of their houses, so that the inmates were out of danger when the next shock, about four hours later, converted the buildings into heaps of ruins.

SILVER RIOTERS IN LEXINGTON.

The Result of the Incendiary Speech of Senator Blackburn.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—The incendiary speech of Senator "Joe" Blackburn here last night accomplished its perfect work, for he had hardly finished his sulphurous tirade before the silver ward workers began a reign of terror that did not cease until to-night.

The crowd of inflamed silverites paraded the streets nearly all night, and every negro found by them was roughly used. Two old negroes—John Taylor and Samuel Nelson—were so badly injured that their lives are in danger. The police made no effort to stop the rioting even when the mob stopped a street car and drove the motorman away. They were incensed at the street company because its members had supported a Republican Director of the company for the Legislature, who defeated the silver candidate. H. W. Aldenberg, a prominent architect, was assaulted by a silver man—Joe Owens—who knocked him down and beat him shamefully.

To-day Owens and Joe Applegate, the man who was Riley Grannan's partner in the famous Navarre Cafe, went to Aldenberg's office to chastise his partner, James Scott. a Republican worker, who had prevented Owens from bulldozing negroes at the polls on election day. Scott had no weapons and escaped the back way, with Owens and Applegate in close pursuit, during which they broke through a window and smashed the door. They failed to catch Scott, and he had them put under bonds to keep the peace. They threatened to kill him on sight.

Simmy Quinn and his gang of hoodlums tried to drive a lot of negroes off the street to-day, but they caught Quinn and gave him a severe drubbing.

All the leading citizens of Lexington are indignant over the result of Blackburn's Anarchistic speech, and they made such loud complaint that the city Judge laid the law down to the police in court this afternoon, and told them they must keep the streets clear of the hoodlum element. To-night there is a double guard of police in the sections of the city where the rioting has been the worst, and everything is quiet at this hour.

FRAUD CHARGED IN VIRGINIA.

Republicans Say the State Is Fairly Their Own.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—The Republicans and the gold Democrats in Virginia will unite in a determined fight for fair elections. The issue is to be made in the Legislative and Gubernatorial contest of next year. This issue is to overshadow every other.

A conference of the leading men who conducted the campaign in this State will, it is understood, be held here shortly, to discuss plans for the fight of next year. The significance of this contest will be that Senator Daniel's successor is to be chosen by the Legislature elected then.

To-night Col. James D. Brady, Chairman of the Virginia Campaign Committee, and ex-Congressman Edmund Waddill, Secretary of the same organization, issued statements in which they set forth the character and the extent of the frauds which they allege the Democrats in Virginia committed in Tuesday's election.

Upon a fair vote or anything approaching a fair one, says this statement, the election would have been easily won, and it is only by the most atrocious frauds known in modern politics that the pretended majority of some 15,000 is claimed for Bryan. Frauds of all conceivable kinds have been practiced, from the printing of bogus names upon the ticket to deceive ignorant voters, to the shutting out of more than 1,500 voters in a single ward in this city.

The plan of shutting out votes, continues the statement of Col. Brady, was not only practiced in the cities in this election, but was put in operation in many of the large precincts of the counties. It is estimated by the authorities quoted from that the class of voters thus cut off from voting numbered 10,000. The change of ballots from the Republican to the Democratic side, it is claimed, amounted to 8,000 more.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.

It Stopped Just in Time to Do No Harm.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Chamber of Commerce Building in this city has sixteen stories. This afternoon one of the elevators started down from the thirteenth floor. Just as the gate slammed to a superstitious statistician in the crowd discovered that with the elevator man there were thirteen persons in the car. He made a break to get out, but it was too late. Almost at the same time the hearts of the thirteen men were in their respective mouths, for the car dropped as suddenly as though the cable had broken.

Everybody grabbed hold of everybody else. The building appeared to be shooting up past them like a skyrocket. Just before the car touched bottom it stuck between the first and second floors with a jerk which sent the occupants to the top of the cage and down again in a confused heap. After an hour's imprisonment they were taken out on a ladder. No one was hurt, but the superstitious man is going to move out of Room 1,313.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 5.—Fire at Carbon yesterday destroyed W. R. Risher & Co.'s large storeroom, the Opera House Block, and two dwelling houses.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The Globe Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. William Gray, the stage manager, jumped from the third story window and sustained fatal injuries. The Garner Hotel caught fire in the rear, and was damaged considerably. The loss on the theatre building is $15,000.

EVEN JONES GIVES IT UP

HE CONCEDES THE ELECTION OF McKINLEY.

He Accuses the Republicans of Resorting to All Manner of Corruption and Intimidation—Bryan Accepts the Result and Telegraphs Congratulations to His Successful Opponent—Says the Fight for Free Silver Has but Begun.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Chairman Jones formally conceded the defeat of William J. Bryan to-night, and made his last Presidential campaign statement to the public. The free silver standard was really lowered late last night, so far as the election of 1896 is concerned, when advices were received at headquarters from West Virginia conceding the Electoral vote of that State to McKinley, but it was decided not to make a public announcement of the fact until to-day. In the meantime Gov. Stone arrived in Chicago from Missouri, in response to Senator Jones's telegram. The National Committee Chairman, the Governor, and Campaign Chairman Campau were in conference this evening in the Senator's room, and the following statement was given to the press:

"The result of the Presidential election apparently is no longer in doubt. It has been one of the closest contests that the people have been called on to determine in recent years. We have claimed the election on our advices from States that were admittedly in doubt, in which we knew there had been many frauds, and from which there were evidences of tampering with the returns. It seems now to be apparent that while Mr. Bryan, after making the most brilliant campaign in the history of our country, has carried most of the States claimed to be doubtful, he has not carried enough to assure his success in the Electoral College. Bryan Electors have been chosen in all the States south of the Potomac and Ohio, except West Virginia, and all those west of the Missouri, except California and Oregon. He has 190 Electoral votes, and this number may be increased by final returns from States yet in question.

"This remarkable campaign closes with the election of William McKinley. The result was brought about by every kind of coercion and intimidation on the part of the money power, including threats of lock-outs and dismissals and impending starvation; by the employment of by far the largest campaign fund ever used in this country and by the subsidization of a large portion of the American press. The President-elect and his party are under pledge to the American people to continue the gold standard and by its operation to restore prosperity to this country.

"As Chief Executive Mr. McKinley will have the cordial support of the millions of patriotic Americans who have cast their votes for William Jennings Bryan. They bow to the majesty of the office, and abide by the result with none of the mutterings that would have come from the money power had it been unsuccessful. They are confident the gold standard cannot give the promised prosperity, but will gladly welcome it if it comes. They will continue the great struggle for the uplifting of humanity and to the maintenance of the dignity of our country in the establishment of an American monetary system. And the Democratic Party, aided by its present allies, will still uplift the bimetallic standard and bear it on to victory.

"JAMES K. JONES,
"Chairman Democratic National Committee."

Senator Jones and his family, excepting his son, Kimbrough, will leave for their Arkansas home to-morrow morning, his son remaining to wind up the affairs of headquarters. National Committeemen Johnson, Walsh, and Campau will depart for their homes by the end of the week, when there will be nothing left but a memory of both Republican and Democratic headquarters.

BRYAN TO McKINLEY.

A Message of Congratulation from Lincoln to Canton.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—The first information that Senator Jones had conceded the election of McKinley was given to Mr. Bryan at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were out walking when the bulletin was received. They had been indoors all day, and after supper decided to take a little needed exercise. Just as the clock in the library of the Democratic candidatet's cozy little home was striking the hour, husband and wife returned. Mr. Talbott, Mr. Bryan's law partner, who has just been elected to the Nebraska Legislature on the Republican ticket, and several newspaper men were in the library at the time. Mr. Bryan read the bulletin without showing any signs of feeling, and remarked as he finished:

"I'll wait to hear from Senator Jones before saying anything."

Then he put on a velvet house jacket and began chatting pleasantly with some personal friends who were with him in the parlor. There was nothing of the pathetic in the scene. Mr. Bryan had not clung to the hopes held out to him by some of his enthusiastic followers and was prepared for the news. His wife, too, knew that nothing encouraging was to be expected. Her good nature came to the fore when she realized that the strain was over and she laughed and joked with those about her while Mr. Bryan also chaffed the newspaper men during the wait for the official message from Senator Jones. Half an hour later a telegraph messenger handed a dispatch to the defeated candidate.

"You may say," said he, turning to the newspapermen, after reading the telegram, "that the election of McKinley is conceded, and I will issue a statement to-night."

Then he sat down at the big oak desk at which he works and began writing a message of congratulation to his victorious opponent, Mrs. Bryan leaning over his shoulder as his pencil went over his paper. This was the message:

The Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

Senator Jones has just informed me that the returns indicate your election, and I hasten to extend my congratulations. We have submitted the issues to the American people, and their will is law.

W. J. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan paused only during the writing to tell a humorous story apropos of a remark made by one of those about him. When he had finished he handed the dispatch to a messenger boy and then told another story.

There appeared to be nothing forced about the pleasant manner of the young political leader. He seemed actually happy that the strain was over. He told the representative of The United Associated Presses in the conversation that ensued that to-night he would prepare a statement to be issued to the bimetallists of the country, and would make it public before noon to-morrow and not this evening, as he had previously said. Mr. Bryan said he did not care to say anything about the result of the election to-night, but in response to a question as to whether he thought McKinley's election was a blow to the cause of bimetallism he responded: "The fight has just commenced."

CHAIRMAN FAULKER SUBMITS.

He Admits that Bryan Has Been Beaten in the Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Chairman Faulkner of the Democratic Congressional Committee to-night gave out the following:

"Chairman Jones has informed me that he will this evening concede the election of Major McKinley.

"The confidence which Senator Jones has inspired and the manner in which he has conducted the present campaign will warrant me in saying that none will question the propriety of his acting promptly in so grave a matter when once he has become thoroughly satisfied from the returns in his possession that there remains no further hope for the success of the magnificent leader whose plume has been seen in the front of the line of battle in thirty States and whose eloquent voice in behalf of the people's cause has inspired millions of his fellow-citizens to strain every effort within the lines of legitimate controversy to secure a victory which would relieve them from the merciless exactions of a continuing contracting currency.

"The National Democracy has been defeated, but from returns in our possession and which we believe will be shown by the final vote in the Electoral College, twenty-six States, with 200 Electoral votes, have indorsed its candidates and approved its platform. But true to that great Jeffersonian principle all must bow to the will of the people as voiced by a majority of the Electoral College."

ACTOR AND 'CELLO PLAYER.

Auguste Van Biene in "The Broken Melody" at the American Theatre.

Auguste Van Biene, a Dutchman who has lived long in England and pursued there the theatrical calling in various branches, made his first appearance in this country last night at the American Theatre. Mr. Van Biene is a provincial manager, who took up the trade, or art, of acting quite late in life. He is short of stature, and his large head is plentifully covered at the back by bushy hair. His features are very large. In fact, Mr. Van Biene is not a handsome gentleman. His countenance and demeanor excite some kind of awe, though; they do not cause mirth.

The medium of his American début was a three-act drama called "The Broken Melody," in which he has performed the principal rôle more than 1,000 times; to be exact, 1,045 times. Moreover, the one-thousandth performance was given in London—though in a suburban theatre, the Grand, at Islington. But Mr. Van Biene is not, properly speaking, a London actor. He does not belong to the small set of "possible successors to Irving."

As an actor his work, considering his surroundings and the quality of his play, is respectable. He knows his business. His manner is vociferous and his style is hard, but he has sufficient command of technique and natural aptitude enough to satisfy if not to deeply impress uncritical audiences. But he combines with this respectable dramatic ability considerable skill as a musician. His instrument is the violoncello, and he uses it like a virtuoso.

There is always something likable about a man who takes to the 'cello. It is not a common instrument, it is not an easy one to master, and it does not lend itself readily to cheap sentimentality or vulgar musical trickery. The instrument possesses dignity of its own, which it imparts to its player. A violin player may be only a fiddler. But one who plays the 'cello is always a 'cellist.

On his 'cello Mr. Van Biene plays the melody of his own composition that is "broken" when he suddenly sees upon a table the farewell letter of his fugitive wife, and at a reception in the house of a real Duchess he takes the centre of the stage and plays concert pieces. These included, last night, an arrangement of the Mascagni Intermezzo and "Home, Sweet Home." He was vigorously applauded, as he deserved to be. But the applause was deafening all through the night.

The play is remarkable in only one particular. Its theme is the ambition of a cultivated musician who cannot make tunes to satisfy vulgar taste. He is held up to be extolled for loving art for art's sake. Yet the text is full of cheap catch-phrases designed to tickle the ears of the multitude, and its plot and workmanship are of the commonest kind. The devices used to separate the loving husband and wife and bring them together again are antique and transparent.

Nevertheless, the piece is likely to suit Mr. Van Biene's audiences here, as well as it has suited them in England. Its trite sentimentality and overdrawn characterization will not be found offensive. There are some humorous passages and some situations that are effective. In the performance Elly Desmond as a wicked Duchess, who was strangely in love with the musician, looked like a Du Maurier woman. Arthur Leigh and Edyth Chapman were amusing.

Paul Rorinski	Auguste Van Biene
General Ivanoff	Nelson Ramsay
Dickson	John Carter
Dudley Mortimer	Arthur Leigh
Beaujour	Edouard Jose
Dr. Magnath	Edward White
The Hon. Dick Spinnaker	J. Zephan
Duchess de Vervier	Elly Desmond
Mrs. Dickson	Kate Robertson
The Hon. Mrs. Spinnaker	Edyth Chapman
Mabel	Frances Brooke

"Papa Nitsche" in Irving Place.

Though the play presented at the Irving Place Theatre last evening is announced as having been first produced—and, of course, with great success—in Germany only a few weeks ago, it is neither modern in style nor original in subject. Not only does "Papa Nitsche" abound in "asides," soliloquies, and other like expedients that are more or less disdained by dramatists who are quite up to date, but it deals again with those social conflicts, so familiar to German play-goers, that arise on the line where the aristocracies of commerce and of birth come together. None the less is "Papa Nitsche" an adroit and interesting piece of work, and possibly enough the story of its triumph across the water is entirely true. Last night's audience watched it with close attention, laughed frequently and sincerely, and more than once applauded as demonstratively as people ever do who see not a few vacant seats around them and who are wondering if it will be raining hard or only a little when they leave the theatre.

Like many plays in which an old man has the most prominent rôle, "Papa Nitsche" is a study of characters rather than of emotion. It culminates in a financial, not a sentimental, success, and the action proceeds from a wedding instead of toward one. The authors have treated their chosen material with a view to developing its humor, though there are several scenes, and these not the least effective, in which the semi-tragical possibilities of a struggle of class with class are shown.

Mathieu Pfeil played the rôle of old Nitsche with care and skill, making him the perfect realization of a type common enough in all countries, and in numberless plays, that of the faithful man of affairs, admitted to the complete confidence of his employer. The latter, a much younger man, falls in love with a daughter of his humble friend and marries her. The resulting displays of prejudice by the husband's mother and the resentment of them by old Nitsche form the basis of the comedy. With this is mingled an ingenious sub-plot, built on the wooing of Nitsche's second daughter by a bashful young provincial, and a circus performer of aristocratic birth supplies the farcical element. Except the work done by Herr Pfeil, none of the acting demands especial comment.

George Friedberg	Hubert Reusch
Elly Friedberg	Anna Braga
Selma Friedberg	Wilhelmine Schluter
Ernst August Nitsche	Mathieu Pfeil
Emma	Adele Hartwig
Paula	Gusti Forst
Baron Feldau	Carl Zickner
Jacob Uechtil	Rudolf Senius
Taja-Tatwa Mitakschara Raja	Adolf Link
Hanne	Poldi Pletsch

ELECTION MAKES A MATCH.

One Marriage as a Direct Result of McKinley's Victory.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—C. E. Mielenz, who has been Secretary of the German Bureau at Republican Headquarters here, and Miss Ella C. Phillips of Memphis, who was a stenographer in that department, eloped to Milwaukee yesterday and were married at the First German Methodist Church last night. The humor of the episode lies in the fact that the marriage was contingent on the election of McKinley. The couple returned to Chicago to-day, and received a present and congratulations from the National Committee and associates.

New B & O. Agent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 5.—C. O. Scull, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will be succeeded Jan. 1 by W. C. Rinearson, General Passenger Agent of the Queen and Crescent. Officials of the Baltimore and Ohio are reticent about the proposed change, but it is presumed that Mr. Scull is to be made General Passenger Traffic Manager.

Prof. Dowd in a Hospital.

Prof. Daniel L. Dowd, instructor in physical culture at 9 East Fourteenth Street, was taken yesterday to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity. The physicians said they thought Prof. Dowd would be restored to health after careful treatment.

THE CARNEGIE ART GALLERY.

Opening of the First Annual Exhibition Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—The first annual exhibition in the Pittsburg Carnegie Art Galleries, which were opened to the public to-day, was most excellent. It is of an international character, and has such a number of contributions by famous artists as to take on the aspect of a first-class loan exhibit. The exhibit consists of 300 pictures, the richness of which is bewildering. Portrait and figure paintings are the feature. There are two Whistlers, four Alexanders, three by Miss Beaux, two by Baldini, a Lavery, a Chartran, and others from masters in the figure and portrait world. As for the schools represented, the standard has been set high, Orchardson, Tadema, Watts, Burne-Jones, and others being included.

A number of pictures submitted and accepted by the committee were not hung, as space could not be provided. Among them are some of the very choicest works. They will be placed, however, about the middle of the period of exhibition, at which time the collection will be rearranged. The attendance at the exhibition promises to be large and enthusiastic.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie arrived in Pittsburg last evening and were present to-day as special guests of honor at the ceremonies attending founder's day at the Pittsburg Carnegie Library. Besides the Trustees, about 300 invited guests were present.

President Frew of the board delivered an address covering the work done, and outlined that contemplated. The Chairmen of the several committees also made brief addresses, to which Mr. Carnegie happily responded. The guests next made a thorough inspection of each department. The doors were then opened to the public. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie held a reception in the art gallery, where everybody was welcomed.

Mr. Carnegie will remain in Pittsburg until Monday.

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field is at the Everett.

—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon.

—Ex-Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina is at the Astor.

—Senator N. N. Stranahan of Fulton, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—George Horst and Henry M. Hart of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—Ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio is at the Windsor.

—Assemblyman George S. Horton of Wolcott, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—W. S. Aldridge of Rochester and William H. Bronson of Trenton are at the Bartholdi.

—Tracy C. Becker of Buffalo, Leslie Ryan of Washington, and N. H. Rice of Philadelphia are at the Netherland.

—Albert Berry of Baltimore, Herbert E. Jones of Boston, and Henry M. Steel of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—John I. Green of Philadelphia, N. B. Perry of Albany, and J. M. Young of Washington are at the Park Avenue.

—Richard Cunningham and Benjamin Stacey of Boston, M. P. Mooney of Cleveland, and George Lawton of Louisville are at the Astor.

—J. D. Robinson of Toledo, S. G. Godfrey of Washington, W. A. Roebling of Trenton, and S. Sanborn of Chicago are at the Normandie.

—Baron Thielmann, German Ambassador at Washington; Baroness Thielmann, and Lorillard Spencer of Newport are at the Cambridge.

—Samuel L. Gilmore of New-Orleans, W. H. Eaton of Steubenville, Ohio, and Henry T. Procter of Williamstown, Mass., are at the Savoy.

—C. M. Warner of Syracuse, C. M. Chapin of Boston, David C. Robinson of Hartford, and W. H. Stratton of Hartford are at the Imperial.

—Arthur L. Browne and George S. Prindle of Washington, H. A. Fisher of Philadelphia, and L. T. Fassett of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—Edward Ellis of Schenectady, Clinton Scollard of Clinton, N. Y.; H. W. Gardinier of Troy, and H. A. Peckham of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—Thomas Nelson Page and J. Hubley Ashton of Washington and Capt. George P. Scriven of the United States Embassy at Rome are at the Holland.

—Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y.; John E. Hudson of Boston, and Prof. C. S. Sargent of Brookline, Mass., are at the Albemarle.

—Marcus A. Hanna and Col. S. T. Everett of Cleveland, Gen. George S. Field, and Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo, and ex-Lieut. Gov. L. A. Watres of Pennsylvania are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, ex-Senator Henry W. Blair of New-Hampshire, and Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mayor Josiah Quincy and ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., of Boston, Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., and James Tillinghast of Buffalo are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Andrew Ashton, Rockford, Ill.; F. J. Ashton, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

—Brown E. S. & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. L. Brown, cloaks, suits, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks, 120 Franklin Street.

—Cohen, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. Cohen, domestics; Hotel Normandie.

—Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Holland House.

—Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Godfrey, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

—Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing, 34 Thomas Street; Grand Hotel.

—Hicks & Hodge, Wheeling, West Va.; W. B. Hicks, dry goods, &c.; Broadway

MR. HANNA IS IN TOWN

HE CLAIMS 265 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR McKINLEY.

The Tariff Question, He Declared, Had Much to Do with the Election—Farmers Confounded the Gold Standard With Monometallism, but They Learned the Truth in Time—Appreciation of Values Will Be Permanent.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee came to this city yesterday. After a short stay at the Hotel Waldorf, he went to the Republican Headquarters, and called a conference of those members of the committee who were in the city. They gave him the reports which had come in from the doubtful States and after a review of all the information at hand, Mr. Hanna, at 2 o'clock, issued this statement:

"Sufficient returns have been received to satisfy me that the foregoing States have been carried for McKinley and Hobart without a doubt:

California	9	New-Jersey	10
Connecticut	6	New-York	36
Delaware	3	North Dakota	3
Illinois	24	Ohio	23
Indiana	15	Oregon	4
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	32
Maine	6	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	8	South Dakota	4
Massachusetts	15	Vermont	4
Michigan	14	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
New-Hampshire	4	Wyoming	1
Total	265		

Insures Their Election.

"This insures their election by a majority of 81 in the Electoral College, if every other Electoral vote goes against us.

"Another most significant fact of this victory is in the fact that McKinley and Hobart's election has been secured by a plurality of over 1,000,000 of the popular vote—the biggest ever given.

"I am confident that we shall secure the other two Electors in Wyoming and the thirteen in Kentucky. North Carolina's eleven votes are in doubt.

"The importance to the country of this result cannot be overestimated, and is a matter of congratulation to all loyal and patriotic citizens of the United States. Incendiary utterances and pretended claims which question the accuracy of this statement should not disturb the public mind.

"MARK A. HANNA, Chairman."

Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart was at headquarters. He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had no statement to make.

"How do you account for the large Republican plurality in New-Jersey?" he was asked.

"McKinley's name was on the ticket," he replied, smiling.

Hanna discussed the situation informally and at length with newspaper men.

Why the Farmers' Vote Changed.

"What, in your opinion, changed the farmers' vote to McKinley in the Middle West States?" he was asked.

Mr. Hanna said, with a smile:

"Well, the farmers of the Middle West were away off in the beginning on the money question, and on the results that would follow McKinley's election. They believed at first that if McKinley was elected silver would be wiped out of circulation. The farmers confounded the gold standard with monometallism, but they learned the truth, as the result of the campaign shows."

"Do you think that the tariff question figured much in the result?"

"Yes, Sir, decidedly so; it figured very, very much," and Mr. Hanna beamed all over.

"Do you feel that the silver question is dead?"

"Well, I feel that it is the beginning of the end. I don't hesitate to say that the result of this election will bring about a serious consideration of this question, and that the opinion of the country will be reflected in the Senate and Congress.

"The National Democratic Party," Mr. Hanna said, "has worked just as hard for the same results as we have. There has been no breaking of lines in any way, and they have been loyal and true."

"Do you think the present appreciation of values will continue as evidenced in the upward rise in the stock market since the election?"

"I believe the appreciation of values will be permanent."

Advice from Gov. Bradley.

National Committeeman Scott received this telegram from Gov. Bradley of Kentucky last night:

"Present advices satisfy me a deliberate attempt is being made in Western Kentucky to count McKinley out. According to their figures McKinley's majority is less than 1,000. They will reckon without their host."

Mr. Hanna last night received a message from Senator Warren of Wyoming, reading that surely one Elector, and perhaps all three, from that State are for McKinley.

WILL DEMAND A RECOUNT.

A Quarrel over the Governor's Council of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—John H. Sullivan, (Dem.,) who, on the face of the returns, was defeated in the Fourth District for the Governor's Council by Isaac B. Allen, (Rep.,) a colored man, by 297 votes, will demand a recount.

The Globe says this morning that Mr. Allen has a court record, and publishes an interview with him, in which Mr. Allen admits that he was arrested on a charge of criminal assault, but claims that it was the result of a conspiracy, the work of an enemy to keep him out of a political situation in the Mayor's office. He was acquitted of the charge, but lost the situation.

In the interview Mr. Allen also admits that he was in court for illegally selling intoxicating liquors, but says he was acquitted. He explained that he had care of the premises where the liquor was found, but was not responsible for what was done there. Regarding these charges, he says he will wait and see what is said about him, and perhaps reply over his own signature. Mr. Allen has been active in politics for some years, working mostly among colored voters.

ELECTION EXPENSES FILED.

Some of the Money Contributed by Candidates to the Campaign.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The following certificates of election expenses were filed to-day with the Secretary of State: Samuel T. Maddox, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice, Second District, spent $3,614, of which $3,500 went to the Republican State Committee.

Congressman Sherman of Utica gave $500 to the Herkimer Republican County Committee and $750 to the Oneida Republican County Committee.

Frank H. Hiscock, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth District, gave $1,000 to the Onondaga County Committee, $300 to the Oneida County Committee, $200 each to the Oswego and Jefferson County Committees, and $100 each to the Herkimer and Lewis County Committees.

Michael H. Hirschberg, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Second District, contributed $3,500 to the State Committee.

Mexican Veteran's Death.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 5.—Peter Masterson, a veteran of the Mexican war, died suddenly last night, aged seventy-six years. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when quite young. For over forty years he served in the United States Marine Corps, until Aug. 24, 1885, when he was retired, and has since lived in this city. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

WHEAT QUOTED LOWER.

Sharp Decline in Chicago and Lower Tendency Abroad.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—All speculative commodities dealt in on the Board of Trade were lower to-day. Wheat was leader of the decline and monopolized the greater share of attention, as it usually does. Compared with its price at the close of the previous day's session, it left off with a loss of 2⅝ cents per bushel. It was said that considerable quantities of wheat, corn, and provisions bought as a safeguard against the possibility of Bryan's election—being considered good as gold—were sold out now that the danger has passed, and that was supposed to have been no inconsiderable factor in creating the weakness reflected by the decline mentioned.

Everybody appeared to have wheat for sale when trading in it started. December, which was worth 76⅛c. as the session was ending yesterday, was urgently pressed for sale at 75¾c., but practically none could be disposed of until it was offered at 75½c. It was only a minute or two longer until there were no buyers at over 75c., and half an hour from the opening it sold at 74¼c. From 75c. down to 74¼c. it was almost as difficult to find buyers as it had been at the opening from 75¾c. down to 75¼c. "Stop-loss orders" in a great number of instances could not be filled until the loss had largely exceeded the limit set by the brokers' customers.

The Liverpool market was in a fit of reluctant repentance over the too exuberant tone of its recent bullishness, but it was far from being so weak as to suggest its action as the reason for the heavy selling which inaugurated the day's business here. Shortly after 12 o'clock, and after a recovery of December to 74¾ cents, the market took another slide, which landed it at 73½ cents. The closing cablegrams gave Liverpool at 1⅛d. decline, Berlin ¼ marks lower, Paris at a slight advance, and Antwerp at a gain of 25c., or the equivalent of 1½ cents per bushel.

The export clearances from the Atlantic seaboard, including 33,530 barrels of flour from Newport News, were equal to 640,000 bushels in wheat and flour together. One-half cent per bushel of the last mentioned decline was quickly recovered from, and about twenty minutes from the close 74¼ cents was the current price.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—There was a falling off in prices in the wheat market this morning, with light transactions. May opened at 148⅝, declined to 145½, and at the close of the 10:15 session, was selling at 146¾. The best price obtained for December was 139.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Following are the reports of to-day's Continental wheat markets:

Amsterdam.—The poor closing of yesterday's wheat market in America checked an advance here this morning, and the opening prices were unchanged, and buyers were more reserved.

Antwerp.—Market opened firm. Holders asked more, and buyers were uneasy, yesterday's New-York and Chicago advices suggesting that the American market would not maintain its present prices. The market closed quiet, with a nominal advance of ½@⅝.

Paris.—Wheat and flour opened steady and quiet, and closed easy.

Hamburg.—Market opened quiet at 1 mark dearer for the week. American poor response to Europe's markets yesterday has virtually arrested business.

Berlin.—The condition of yesterday's American markets caused a setback of 1 mark here at the opening, but the market recovered later, and a fair business was done, stimulated by the opening in London and Liverpool. The market closed unchanged.

Buda-Pesth.—The market improved a florin late yesterday, but to-day was dull and featureless.

The South Russian markets were firm, but shippers were anxious for business, and made slight concessions.

The Danubian markets were firm, but heavy, and likely to recede unless they are further stimulated by favorable cables.

Black Sea freights were firm, and Danubian freights quieter, with no business.

HARVARD'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

It Will Be Crippled by the Absence of Two Leading Men.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Harvard eleven which is to face the Tigers on Saturday will be crippled by the absence of Mills and Wheeler. The probable line-up is:

Left end, Cabot; left tackle, Mills or Wheeler; left guard, Bouve; centre, F. Shaw; right guard, N. Shaw; right tackle, Merriman; right end, Moultry; quarter back, Beale; left half back, Wrightington; right half-back, Dunlop; full back, Brown.

The substitutes will very likely be: For end, Arthur Brewer; left tackle, Woodward and Swain; left guard, Burden; centre, Doucette; right guard, Jaffrey; right tackle, Lee; right end, Graydon; quarter back, Cochrane; left half back, Sullivan and Cozzens; right half back, Brine; full back, Dibble.

All these men were taken out to Auburndale after the practice yesterday afternoon. The hard work of the eleven is now practically over. No noticeable improvement has been made this week. In fact, the Harvard eleven must play on its nerve in Saturday's game, and trust to the inspiration of the Harvard spectators.

SEAWANHAKA'S NEW HOUSE.

Comfortable Quarters Leased in East Twenty-second Street.

The fifth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, on Tuesday, at 8:30 P. M.

The Trustees of the club announce to the members that they have secured for a term of years 19 East Twenty-second Street for a town clubhouse. The house is 33½ feet wide. On the first floor there is a sitting room, a large meeting room, and a dining room, all connected and capable of being thrown together for entertainments. On the second floor are three large rooms for billiard and committee rooms.

Arrangements have been made to furnish meals, including supper up to midnight, at a moderate cost, a la carte or table d'hote, without risk to the club. It is intended to revive the scheme of lectures and entertainments with new features, and to furnish opportunity for instruction in nautical affairs.

New-York Yacht Club Rules

At a special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held last night, the amendments to the constitution, by-laws, and racing rules adopted at the fifth general meeting, Oct. 22, were brought up for final approval. All were passed except the rule framed to define an overlap. This is Rule 16, and Section 8 was made to read as follows:

"The owner or representative of an overtaking yacht intending to claim an overlap shall notify the overtaken yacht to that effect by hailing her."

This was the only change made.

Cutler School Defeats Dwight's Team.

The Cutler School eleven defeated the Dwight School football team in the last game of the first section for the championship of the Interscholastic Football League of this city at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon by the score of 10 to 8.

Played a Tie Game.

The De La Salle School and Bedford Athletic Club football elevens played a tie game yesterday afternoon at the De La Salle Field, Hunt's Point.

Minor Sporting News.

—The Metropolitan Athletic Club will give the first of its Saturday night boxing entertainments at the clubhouse, Ocean Avenue, corner of Bushman's Bay, Coney Island, to-morrow evening.

—A football team composed of naval officers of the North Atlantic squadron will play against the members of the Naval Militia on the Staten Island Athletic Club's grounds, at Livingston, to-morrow afternoon.

—The members of the Westchester Walking Club will walk from Lake Mahopac to Lake Oscela and then to Lake Mohegan on Sunday. They will leave by the 9:15 train on the Harlem Railroad for Lake Mahopac.

Referee Recommends an Allowance.

George C. Austin, who was appointed referee in the application of Mrs. Costerlitz for an allowance from the estate of the late David E. Crouse, the Syracuse millionaire, whom she claims was her husband and the father of her daughter, Dorothea E. Crouse, submitted his report yesterday. He recommended that $7,500 a year be allowed for the daughter's support, and that Mrs. Costerlitz be awarded $32,000 on her application.

NEW RATES ON GRAIN

CHANGE PRECIPITATED BY THE WESTERN ROADS' ACTION.

Chicago Eastbound Lines Recommended the Basis—Roads in the West Will Not Pro-Rate on the Authorized Basis of 102 Per Cent. on Grain Products from Lockport, Ill. —Fares to the Pan-American Medical Congress.

The recommendation, in effect Nov. 20, of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, in regard to a basis for Eastbound rates on grain and grain products from Lockport, Ill., which has been approved by Commissioner Blanchard, is that Chicago rates plus $5 per car be applied on such products when destined for the Western termini of the trunk lines and points east thereof.

The reasons for such action are that Western roads will not pro-rate on the authorized basis of 102 per cent. of Chicago-New-York rates on grain and grain products from Lockport, Ill., to the Western termini of the trunk lines and points east thereof. The Chicago and Alton Railroad makes a rate of $5 per car on grain and grain products from Lockport, Ill., to Joliet, Ill., and the Chicago and Alton and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads demand a proportional rate of 2½ cents per 100 pounds on grain and grain products from Lockport, Ill., to Chicago.

The basis was recommended by the Chicago Eastbound lines.

OHIO VALLEY TRAFFIC RATES.

Proposed Changes Will Go into Effect December 1.

Commissioner Blanchard has approved of the following recommendations by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association in regard to rates and divisions on east-bound traffic from points on the Ohio Valley Railway, to go into effect Dec. 1:

1. That the through rates on east-bound traffic from Uniontown, Ky., on the basis of 120 per cent. of Chicago-New-York rates, shall be applicable only upon shipments of alcohol spirits, grain, and grain products destined to the western termini of the trunk lines and points east thereof, and shall be withdrawn on all other traffic.

2. That on shipments of alcohol spirits, grain, and grain products originating at Uniontown, Ky., and intermediate points to, but not including, Henderson, Ky., and destined to the western termini of the Trunk Lines and points east thereof, the Ohio Valley Railway shall be allowed the following proportions of through rates on the basis of 120 per cent. of Chicago New-York rates: To Evansville, Ind.—On traffic destined to points east of the western termini of the trunk lines, 20 per cent. of the gross New-York rates; on traffic destined to the western termini of the trunk lines, 30 per cent. of the established rates to such western termini. To Henderson, Ky.—The allowance shall be the river transfer of 3 cents per 100 pounds on first, second, and third classes, and 2 cents per 100 pounds on fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, less than the authorized proportion to Evansville, Ind.

3. That on shipments of tobacco from all stations on the Ohio Valley Railway south of Henderson, Ky., to and including Hopkinsville, Ky., the divisions of rates east of Henderson, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., the same rates shall be charged east of Henderson or Evansville as applicable upon traffic originating at Henderson or Evansville proper.

TAXES IN NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad Representatives Argue Against the Present Law.

The New-Jersey Commission for the Equalization of Taxation met in Jersey City to continue the hearing given to the railroads.

George De Forrest, for the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, said it was paying its fair share of the taxes, because the valuations were much higher than the valuations placed on any other kind of property. Under the old local system, the Central property in Hudson County was valued at $700,000, and now it is valued at $2,700,000.

James Allen, for the Erie Railroad, said the railroads pay all they should pay, but the operation of the present law works an inequality that seriously affects Jersey City. He also said the remedies proposed would work injustice to the railroads. The Queen bill, imposing local rates on first and second class properties, would add $1,285,409.57 to the taxes now paid and give the companies no compensating benefit. The second plan, which contemplates local rates on second-class property, in lieu of 1 per cent., would increase the taxes $401,-259.25 in Jersey City and $500,000 in the State. The third plan, to take from the State one-half of 1 per cent. on second-class property and impose a maximum rate of 2 per cent. for the benefit of the municipality, would add $162,107.59 to railroad taxes and at the same time take $205,648.21 from the State. He also showed that in 1884, under the old law, the railroads paid $713,655.46, while in 1885, under the new law, they paid $1,273,670.98. He said that no item of personal property belonging to a railroad escapes taxation, and the rule of the State Board is to assess it at its actual cost.

Pan-American Medical Congress.

Fares to Mexico City for those who attend the Pan-American Medical Congress there Nov. 16 to 19, are authorized as follows by Commissioner Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association: From Washington, D. C., one first-class fare. From New-York and intermediate points to Washington, regular excursion fares to Washington, added to one first-class fare authorized from Washington. From other points, regular excursion fares or double locals to trunk line Western termini, added to one first-class fare thence to Mexico City and return. Tickets to be sold Nov. 5, 8, and 9, and good returning to initial point of ticket not later than Jan. 1, 1897.

Jackson and Mackinaw to be Sold.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The United States Court to-day ordered the sale on Dec. 5 of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad. Not less than $1,000,000 will be accepted for the property.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—In the year ending June 30, 1896, the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad's gross earnings were $959,638. The net earnings were $249,743, and the surplus $170,640.

—At a meeting of the Governor and Council yesterday at Concord, N. H., Henry Robinson, Mayor of Concord, was nominated by Gov. Busiel for Railroad Commissioner. The Executive Council rejected the nomination.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has posted notices in the freight-handling departments and repair shops to put all the men on full time, and to increase the working force to the number worked during the busy season.

St. Nicholas Rink to Open Soon.

The St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink, at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, tendered a private banquet to sons of the officers last night in honor of the opening. The club, which owns the rink, has been very exclusive, but this year the public may find entrance to it. It will be formally opened to-morrow. The ice-skating surface is 1,600 square feet, and the original cost of the rink was $350,000. The New-York Athletic Club hockey team and the St. Nicholas team will make the rink their headquarters.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Prepare for Thanksgiving.
Artistic Dining-room Pieces
at factory prices.

"Hyomei" does cure Bronchitis.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1896.
I firmly believe that Hyomei will do all you claim for it. It has cured my Bronchitis of 10 years standing. FRANCIS H. WILSON
(Member from Brooklyn).

Hyomei used with **Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit** has caught the town, for it

"Cures by Inhalation"

Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Catarrh, and all similar diseases.

Price $1.00. For sale by druggists everywhere. Extra bottle of "Hyomei" inhalant at druggists, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, a wonderful healer, 25 cents. Advice free of

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th St., New-York.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The vote on the question of building a bridge between Perth Amboy and South Amboy shows that the plan was defeated by a majority of 2,024.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 5.—Edward Smith was struck by a trolley car while crossing Burnett Street this morning. He was thrown to one side by the fender and only slightly hurt.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—George W. Wurts, editor of The Paterson Press, has been appointed State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, to fill the unexpired term of George S. Duryee, deceased.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—William Mann, white, and Abe Goss, colored, were killed this morning by the explosion of a locomotive boiler in the Southern Railroad yards here. Mann was a machinist, and Goss was a laborer.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 5.—Patrick McKeon, a son of ex-Street Commissioner McKeon, was stabbed in the neck during a fight which followed a political discussion last night. The wound is serious, but not dangerous.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 5.—Richard O'Connor of New-Brunswick, who stole a trunk while agent of the United Express Company at Asbury Park, pleaded guilty to-day in the Union County Court, and was sentenced to one month in the County Jail.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The State Supreme Court to-day affirmed the conviction of Jacob Johnson, a colored minister, of the murder of Annie Rogers, colored, in Somerset County. The Court granted a new trial in the case of Spine and Aragio, Italians convicted of murder in the Middlesex County Court.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—William E. Sanders was held in $300 bail in the Second Criminal Court to-day, on a charge of violating the election law in handing out tickets bearing a poster instead of the regular Democratic ticket while acting as election officer in the Second District of the Twelfth Ward.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 5.—Eddie Youmans, five years old, was drowned in the Delaware River last night. He was playing on the wharf with two other boys named Russel and Bailinger, each of whom accuses the other of having pushed him into the river, but the Coroner thinks it a case of accidental death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 5.—Coroner George Ricardo has ordered the burial of the body of the man found in the woods near Tenafly, Tuesday afternoon. The body is believed to be that of a tramp. It is now believed he committed suicide.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 5.—John Clayton was committed to jail this afternoon to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of assault and highway robbery. He is accused of knocking down, kicking, and beating Mrs. Mary Leyann of New-York when he met her on a lonely part of Watchung Avenue, and then taking her pocketbook. Mrs. Leyann is in a serious condition.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, rain Friday, clearing Friday night, decidedly colder, high southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, clearing and decidedly colder Friday, high southwesterly to northwesterly gales.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, decidedly colder, southwesterly to northwesterly gales.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, generally fair, decidedly colder, brisk northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, colder, southerly winds, becoming northerly. WESTERN VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer by Friday night, westerly winds, becoming southerly. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, variable winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and WESTERN NEW-YORK, clearing and generally fair Friday, colder northwesterly gales.

OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming southwesterly. ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIA TERRITORY, and KANSAS, generally fair, high cold north winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, colder in the western portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, rain or snow, high northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, and IOWA, light local rain or snow, brisk northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, light snow, high northerly winds.

COLORADO, fair, colder, high northerly winds. MONTANA and WYOMING, fair, cold northerly winds.

Says Stabbing Was an Accident.

Peter Frees, fourteen years old, of 1,457 Amsterdam Avenue, who is accused of having killed his playmate, Willie McGowan, nine years old, of 1,489 Amsterdam Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, by stabbing him below the heart with a penknife, surrendered himself yesterday afternoon. He was sent to the Gerry Society's rooms. He said the stabbing was an accident.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McISAAC, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Dundas McIsaac, Margaret McIsaac, and the nieces and nephews, if any there be, of ALEXANDER McISAAC, deceased, and to all other persons interested in the estate of said Alexander McIsaac, deceased, as heirs, next of kin, or otherwise, whose names and addresses are unknown and cannot, with due diligence, be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, Adelaide McIsaac of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 26th day of November, 1877, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alexander McIsaac, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o9-1aw6wF&n20

O'ROURKE, OWEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Owen O'Rourke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.

LIZZIE CAVANAGH,
Administratrix.
O9-1aw6mF

SIEFKE, HERMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN SIEFKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 201 East 77th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of May, 1896. HERMAN SIEFKE, Jr., ADALINE SIEFKE, GEORGE H. SIEFKE, Executors. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Atty. for Exrs., 3 Chambers. my29-1aw6mF

WATT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WATT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1896. WM. L. CLARK, Administrator. my1-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-1aw6mF

MULFORD, SAMUEL P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL P. MULFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. MINNIE L. MULFORD, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-1aw6mF

STEUERNAGEL, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katharine Killian, Elise Daubert, John Schneider, Elizabeth Kiesel, née Schneider, send greeting:

Whereas, Maria Steuernagel of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of September, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN STEUERNAGEL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
o23-1aw6wF&d4

TOOKER, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. TOOKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, Esq., No. 305 Broome Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1896. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Jr., CHARLOTTE LOUISE SULLIVAN, WINIFRED COOKE, VIRGINIA LEGGERMANN, Executors. GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 305 Broome St., New-York City. s4-1aw6mF

RACKER, HENRY ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ARTHUR RACKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, Executor. COLE & POTTER, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 68 Wall Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mF

WILSON, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George M. Baker, No. 15 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. GRACE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. M. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-1aw6mF

WOLFE, NATHANIEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. ADELAIDE DE MURIAS, Administratrix, C. T. A. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my8-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—FRANK W. MILES and SARDINA J. MILES, his wife, plaintiffs, against ANNA R. MILES and WILLIAM H. MILES and HELEN E. MILES, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises in said interlocutory judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that south half lot of ground number Forty (40) situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the farm of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, and distinguished in a Map made of said farm by lot number Forty (40), which lot is bounded as follows: Easterly by lot number Forty-one (41;) southerly by East Broadway, late Harman Street; westerly by lot number Thirty-nine (39;) northerly by the north half of said lot number forty (40;) containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length sixty-eight (68) feet and one-half of a foot, be the same more or less, and is now known by the street number Eighty-four (84) East Broadway. Also

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the city of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Division Street distant one hundred and ten (110) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the easterly side of Market Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Market Street and along the westerly line of an independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and two (2) inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Market Street, and along the easterly line of another independent wall standing on premises hereby described sixty-six (66) feet and eight (8) inches to the said southerly side of Division Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet and three (3) inches to the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the north half of lot Forty (40) hereinbefore described; said premises being known by the Street number Seventy-three (73) Division Street, as appears by a Map of Survey of said premises made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated January 20, 1879. Also

All the right, title, and interest of the parties hereto of, in, and to a leasehold property known as lot number Ninety-five (95) New Canal Street, now called Canal Street, including the buildings thereon, which lease expires in 1902.

Dated New-York, October 27th, 1896.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

JOHN M. STEARNS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 329 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. o28-2aw3wW&F&n19

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. — JAMES V. DONVAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET SCHMITT, Frank Schmitt, William J. Maass and Sophia Maass, his wife, Vermont Marble Company, and Charles H. Wilson, Charles L. Adams, Alleh W. Adams, Jacob S. Carvalho, and Walter W. Watrous, composing the firm of Wilson, Adams & Co.; George J. Schnatz and Charles Maassch, John Fogal, and George Fehn and Lavein Vincenzo, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date October 10th, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred (400) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Sixth or Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Sixth or Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street thirty (30) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Sixth or Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:36 | Sun sets...4:52 | Moon rises...5:32

HIGH WATER NOV. 6.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:49 A. M.	8:10 A. M.	9:59 A. M.
8:22 P. M.	8:40 P. M.	10:29 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 6.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bellina	St. Lucia	Oct. 29
Boyne	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Britannic	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Chalmette	New-Orleans	Oct. 31
El Sol	New-Orleans	Oct. 30
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Oct. 29
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Nov. 3
Lord Warwick	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Munchen	Hamburg	Oct. 22
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 31
Tallahassee	Jacksonville	Nov. 3
Piverton	Shields	Oct. 19
Victoria	Gibraltar	Oct. 22
Vigilancia	Havana	Nov. 1

SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

Chicago City	Swansea	Oct. 24
Comal	Galveston	Oct. 31
El Rio	New-Orleans	Nov. 2
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Oct. 24
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Nov. 1
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Venezuela	La Guayra	Nov. 1

SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

Buffalo	Hull	Oct. 25
La Champagne	Havre	Oct. 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 5

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

Circassia	Glasgow	Oct. 31
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Nov. 4
Fauric	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Yumuri	Havana	Nov. 5

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Ems	Gibraltar	Nov. 2
Friesland	Antwerp	Oct. 31
Mohawk	London	Oct. 29
Veendam	Rotterdam	Oct. 29

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Pier.
Algonquin	Nov. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Nov. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
State of Cal'a.	Nov. 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Nov. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Nov. 7	Jeremie	24 State St.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Tower Hill	Nov. 7	London	22 State St.
Hudson	Nov. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
El Sud	Nov. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahasee	Nov. 7	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Adirondack	Nov. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Nov. 10	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Alps	Nov. 10	Gonaives	24 State St.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Nov. 10	Havana	Pier 10, E. R.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Nov. 10	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Finance	Nov. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	Nov. 11	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seguranca	Nov. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bergen	Nov. 11	Mantanzas	80 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of Augusta	Nov. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20, E. R.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Kansas City	Nov. 14	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Nazaire	Nov. 15	Cape Haiti	3 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Buffon	Nov. 19	Pernambuco	301 Prod. Ex.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 5.

Arrived.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) von Collen, Bremen Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Bridges, Leghorn Oct. 8 Naples 14th, Sorrento 16th, Almeria 19th, and Gibraltar 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Vittoria, (Br.,) Wetherell, Progreso Oct. 28 with mdse. and one passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Mathisen, Cape Haiti Oct. 19, Aux Cayes 21st, Jacmel 23d, and Santa Marta 28th, with fruit to Headley & Co.; vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Nor.,) Fogerlie, Sanchez, 6 days, with fruit and passengers ot Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Arkadia, (Br.,) Lloyd, Mayaguez 21st, 26 Ponce 27th, and St. John 29th, with mdse. and one passenger to New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Peters, Rotterdam Oct. 21, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Niagara, for Nassau, &c.; Orinoco, for Bermuda; Oxus, for Port Maria; Antilla, for Nassau; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; El Monte, for New-Orleans.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 5, 9:30 P. M., west, northwest, fresh breeze, cloudy.

Notice to Mariners.

New-York Lower Bay, New-York, Gedney Channel Experimental Whistling Buoy.—Notice is hereby given that, on Oct. 28, 1896, a whistling buoy, for experimental purposes, was established about 200 feet W by N from Gedney Channel Whistling Buoy, off the entrance to New-York Lower Bay. The experimental buoy is attached to a second-class nun buoy, and both buoys are painted brown. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District," 1895, Page 98.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on or about Nov. 4, the tower from which the fixed red light at the Cleveland (Ohio) East Pier Light Station is shown, on the outer end of the old east pier, Cleveland Harbor, will be moved to the new east pier. The tower will stand 31 feet from the outer end of the new pier and 121 feet nearer the shore than formerly. The focal plane of the light will be 36½ feet above mean lake level, instead of 37 feet, as heretofore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that, on or about Nov. 16, the fixed red lantern light, shown from the outer end of the elevated conduit on the outer end of the north pier at the entrance of St. Joseph Harbor, east side of Lake Michigan, will be discontinued. On the same date the tower from which the fifth-order fixed red light is shown at this station, on the north pier, entrance to St. Joseph Harbor, east side of Lake Michigan, will be moved about 200 feet nearer the outer end of the pier, and the light re-established therein as heretofore.

Electric Buoys Extinguished.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District notifies mariners that the lights of the electric buoys marking the sides of the Gedney and Bayside Range Channels, entrance to the New-York Lower Bay, were extinguished on Nov. 5. Repairs will be made and the buoys relighted as soon as the weather will permit.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkinhead, from Girgenti Oct. 15, via Almeria, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bergundia, (Br.,) Capt. Dulac, sld. from Malaga for New-York Oct. 29.

SS Mendota, (Br.,) sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Matteawan, Beynon, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Pernambuco Oct. 30.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at Algiers Nov. 1.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuehn, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at Gibraltar Nov. 3.

SS Matin, (Br.,) Capt. Archer, from New-York Oct. 2, arr. at Cape Town Nov. 2.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New-York Oct. 15, arr. at Dantsic Nov. 3.

SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Capt. Hashagen, from New-York Oct. 21, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Oct. 20, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, from New-York Oct. 21, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Norman Isles, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from New-York Sept. 18, arr. at Hartlepool yesterday.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New-York Oct. 29, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Oct. 21, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at London to-day.

SS Italia, (Ger.,) Capt. Froelich, from Naples for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Menemsha, Capt. Chadwick, from New-York for Sharpness, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Mancestria, (Br.,) from Tangier for New-York, arr. at St. Michaels to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Poulsen, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York, arr. at Amsterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Capt. Aarbus, for New-York, sld. from Port de Prix yesterday.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Breinerhaven at 10 A. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia,";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Curaçao, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 6, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 7, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. 13, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24, at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamer leaves Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with R & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward. Trave, Tu., Nov. 10, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Dec. 8, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 AM

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Nv. 12, 10 AM | Columbia, Nov. 18, 7 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	†HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Nov. 7, 10 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
†Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM | *Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 AM
†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM | †Werra, Dec. 9, 10 AM

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.	Hamburg-American Line 37 Broadway, N. Y.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

ST. PAUL.....Nov. 11 | PARIS.....Dec. 2
NEW-YORK....Nov. 18 | NEW-YORK....Dec. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 16

CENTER CRUISE.

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American Line s. s. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upwards. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Nov. 11, noon | Kensington, Nov. 25, 1PM
Friesland, Nov. 18, noon | Westernland, Dec. 2, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Nov. 7, 6½ AM | Etruria, Nov. 28, 11 AM
Umbria, Nov. 14, 1 PM | Campania, Dec. 5, 5½ AM
Lucania, N'v. 21, 5:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 12, 11 AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Nov. 11, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 9, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 18, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 16, Noon
Germanic, Nov. 25, Noon | Germanic, Dec. 23, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 30, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Char. & Jacksonville...Fri., Nov. 6
IROQUOIS, Charles. & Jack'nville...Mon., Nov. 9
COMANCHE, Char. & Jack'nville...Wed., Nov. 11
SEMINOLE, Char. & Jacksonville...Fri., Nov. 13

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Nov. 7, 1 P. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Nov. 14, 5 A.M.

Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., daily except Sunday, from Pier 26 North River, at 3 P. M., except Saturday, 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMACRK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, *La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **MADIANA**, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS**, returning via **JAMAICA**, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets, giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 12
GAELIC.....Nov. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Dec. 17, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 7; March 1
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 4; March 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....February 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Dec. 8. | MIOWERA, Jan. 8.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Saturday night. Sunday night, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices: Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Saratoga and New-Paltz.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Through Sleeper, 5 P.M. daily.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 369, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—Elegantly furnished floor; suite and single rooms; board optional; highest references. 109 West 48th St.

17TH ST., 211 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Neat single and double connecting rooms, with board; small family.

20 EAST 43D ST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath; references.

24 EAST 75TH ST.—Large sunny room; private bath; also, fourth floor room; superior table and appointments.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged.

42 EAST 21ST ST.—Very comfortable, pleasant rooms, furnished, large and small; good board; moderate terms.

44TH ST., WEST, 204

INCREASE OF BUSINESS

OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS PLACING THEIR ORDERS.

Already There Are Sure Indications of Restored Confidence Among Merchants—Dry Goods Firms Receive Orders—One Concern Contracted for Buildings and Machinery to Cost $500,000—Several Hundred Men to be Employed.

The arrival in the city of a large number of buyers for stores in other cities is a sure indication of restored confidence since Tuesday's election.

Perhaps no better barometer of the public feeling could be found than in the jewelry trade. Jewelry cannot be considered an article of necessity, and it is bought only when a man feels that he can afford the outlay of money.

Capt. H. A. Bliss, manager of the Maiden Lane store of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, yesterday said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Of course, we are all pleased over the result of the election, and we can already notice a difference in our trade. Our mail orders began to increase a week ago, when McKinley's election seemed assured, and now they are much larger than they were a year ago. Another thing is noticeable. Our orders not only call for more goods, but a better quality. This is naturally a busy season in our line of goods, but if Bryan had been elected there would have been a different story to tell."

Good Reports from Pennsylvania.

R. P. Green, a jeweler from Pottsville, Penn., which is in the heart of the anthracite region, was one of the many out-of-town buyers in the city yesterday. While there never has been any doubt where Pennsylvania stood, a post-election view from the coal producing regions is a good indication of the feeling throughout the State. "We are all thoroughly satisfied in our part of Pennsylvania," said Mr. Green. "I came to New-York immediately after election to buy holiday goods, and I am so confident that better times are coming that, where I would have bought $300 worth of goods, I am now buying $1,000 worth. Some of the collieries in our district are already working on full time, and we anticipate that others, which are now working short hours, will be on full time before long."

Edward Lowengart, who represents a New-Orleans jewelry house, and the leading one in the State in that line of trade, was another buyer on Maiden Lane yesterday.

"We expect a good trade this season as the result of the 'sound-money victory,' said he to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Merchants not only in my trade, but in all lines, feel greatly encouraged, and are buying more liberally than they would have done if the result had been different."

Sent Out Their Salesmen.

Another noticeable feature of the restoration of confidence yesterday was the fact that one house in Maiden Lane, which deals almost exclusively in loose diamonds, sent out eight traveling men, who had been held back to await the result of the election. Another firm in the same line of business sent out four men yesterday.

This is the busy time in the crockery and glassware trade. J. M. Young of 37 and 39 Murray Street expressed himself as particularly sanguine. "We called in six of our traveling men six weeks ago," said he, "but they have all been sent out again. Just now we are crowded with orders which were to be filled 'if McKinley is elected.' What we are afraid of now is that we may not have the goods to fill orders that are expected. We have been so unsettled that we have been afraid to carry very large stocks."

Dry Goods Trade Improving.

In the dry goods trade the influence of the election's result has been felt more than in many other lines. Traveling salesmen have not been kept in town by the large houses, because the firms have felt that to do so would jeopardize their permanent custom. Many of the best salesmen have been out on the road, and have daily begged by telegraph to be permitted to come home. In covering their accustomed routes they have been told by usually sanguine customers that they would buy nothing until after election. Some of the travelers were permitted to come home, and have been "hanging" about town without occupation and with bad cases of "Bryan blues." A representative of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. said: "Mail orders are increased, and we are—as, indeed are most other houses—filling orders that were to be in force 'if McKinley is elected.' Many an order was received with that proviso, and our shippers are now busy with them. There is no doubt in my mind that confidence has been restored in every line. People are more liberal in granting credit, and there is a stimulus in trade that has not been felt in several years."

Moritz Freedman of the firm of Freedman Brothers of 565 Broadway said: "It is now the end of our season, but we can notice the difference in the better quality of the goods ordered and in the increased confidence shown by the magnitude of the orders. In near-by States, those of New-England, for instance, the buyers have been able to reach us soon, and each one has expressed himself sanguine of trade prospects for the Winter. We expect equally bright reports from the West within a few days. A feature of Bryan's candidacy and the exploitation of free silver has been that the demand for the cheaper cloaks has almost ceased. That seems to indicate that the poor people have been chiefly hurt by this ante-election lack of confidence. Now we look for a general wake up all along the line."

Steamship and Railroad Men Hopeful.

A cheerful, expectant feeling prevails among the steamship and railroad men in this city. They all look for increasing business, and base their hopes upon the good effect that the result of the election will have at home and abroad. The steamship men feel that foreigners will soon begin to send their goods here in quantity and will take much of our cereals and products in exchange. The balance of trade, in their opinion, will continue in favor of this country for many months to come, and gold will continue to flow in this direction. They think the gold that may be hoarded by persons who fear tight money or financial troubles will not cause any feeling of uneasiness, as it will not be missed from the quantity that Europe and other foreign parts will send over.

Henry Fink.

In speaking of the situation and the outlook for the future, yesterday, Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, said:

"The suspense is over, and the business of the railroads should pick up at once. There will be a great demand for our products, and while the roads may not have quite all that they can do, they will be most materially benefited. The outlook is as hopeful as any one could expect."

Vernon H. Brown.

Vernon H. Brown of the Cunard Line said:

"It is too early to determine very fully what effect the election will have on shippers from the other side. Its effect will be good undoubtedly and if nothing occurs to offset it many advantages should be obtained. Tranquillity and peace at home and abroad are to be taken into consideration now. If the Europeans feel that there is a prospect of going to war with Spain they will hold off and business will not pick up as it should; but if they become convinced that there will be no such disturbance we may look for a steady increase in shipments to and from this country."

Gustav H. Schwab.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd said:

"We have every reason to expect a good, healthy, permanent increase in imports from the other side. We do not look for a boom of any kind and do not want it unless a large proportion of the business should continue, but that is not the way booms act as a general thing. Business from the other side will begin to increase within a short time. Its forerunner, a feeling of security, is there, now that the election suspense is over. Merchants there will ship to their agents as soon as conditions warrant them in doing so, and all branches of trade will be benefited."

John Lee.

John Lee, connected with the White Star Line, said:

"Many of those who ship to this country from the other side have been waiting for our declaration for sound money, and from now on will ship goods as fast as we can absorb them. I don't look for a rush of imports, but I do expect an increasing business. Goods that have been held both there and here in warehouses will be taken out for consumption, and all will be to our advantage. Freights this way have not been in greater demand since election; the time has been too short."

Buildings and Machinery Ordered.

J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Atlas Cement Company, at 143 Liberty Street, said: "Under the new era which we consider begins with the election of McKinley we have placed orders to-day for buildings and machinery to cost $500,000, to be added to our present works at Northampton, Penn. This will increase the capacity of our works to over 1,000,000 barrels a year. Work began to-day, and will be pushed night and day until the completion, giving employment to several hundred men, throughout the Winter."

Thomas L. James.

President Thomas L. James of the Lincoln National Bank, who was Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Garfield, in speaking of the result of the election, said:

"I am well pleased with the result, and it has already had an effect. From the expressions contained in letters from many of our correspondents, faith is already restored. This feeling will not be confined to any one branch, but will be universal. Every industry will be immediately benefited.

"I think Mr. McKinley will make a wise, judicious, and prudent President. The present tariff bill I regard as a monstrosity, but I do not anticipate that many changes will be made in it. The system of 'ad valorem' duties is an incentive to perjury and fraud, and it should be changed. Make the duties specific, enlarge the 'free list,' admit those products we do not raise, and put a sufficient duty on those we do raise. In this way we can secure all the money we need to meet our governmental expenses. It will protect manufacturers and give us a surplus.

"Mr. Platt, I have no doubt, will be our next United States Senator, and he should be. He has earned it, and I do not believe any opposition will be manifested by any member of his party in the State. I should not wonder if Cornelius N. Bliss was a member of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet. He is a good man, and would be well placed should he receive the Treasury portfolio. The South will probably receive two places in the next Cabinet. H. Clay Evans of Tennessee would be an excellent appointment for Postmaster General. He is a very capable man, and is familiar with the duties, as he was an assistant under Mr. Wanamaker in President Harrison's Cabinet. The Interior Department ought also to go to some Southern man, but I do not care to speculate on any individual for the place."

Cornelius O'Reilly.

Cornelius O'Reilly, one of the most extensive contractors and builders in this city, said yesterday: "I expect as the result of Tuesday's election a steady, regular improvement in real estate and its improvements. Investors have not deemed it expedient to expend much money. They have found the people poor, and have observed the great number of instances where they had to contract accommodations in order to get along. We now anticipate a complete restoration of confidence, a renewal of business in building as well as in the other industries. We think the result of the 'Greater New-York bill' and the legislation to be had in making this one great city will give us a pride and confidence that will help its progress very much.

"In this connection there are several features of the present administration of the city which I do not like. I belong to no political organization, and have great admiration for Mayor Strong, and, while I think he has meant well in most of his appointments, there is a lack of experience on the part of some of his appointees for the positions they hold. I do not care to particularize, but in a number of instances some of the employes to whom we used to look for valuable information have been removed to make room for others. This applies to a number of bureaus, and it is now impossible to obtain any information from them, for the new men have not yet had time to acquire a proper knowledge of their offices.

"The increase in taxes has been a great disappointment to the many thousands who supported Mayor Strong. It is so much larger than heretofore and came so suddenly as to make it particularly felt by the taxpayers. While we have cleaner streets and our school system has been enlarged and improved it does not seem as if the tax rate should be so high. There has been an increase in property valuation by the city as well as in the tax rate, and it makes the burden heavy on many of us. We need men of experience, with a full knowledge of the conditions of the people, in office, and we want particularly a broad and liberal management in all the different bureaus."

Col, A. G. Paine.

Col. A. G. Paine, the President of the New-York and Pennsylvania Paper Company, said:

"I expect a return of prosperity because we are not only richer than we ever were, but we are the richest country in the world. We have more corn, more oats, more rye, barley, wheat, beef, pork, mutton, potatoes, fruits of all sorts, and cotton than we can possibly consume. We have more comfortable houses for our people. We have more tools and machinery to manufacture all that humanity requires. All we needed was the lubricating oil of confidence to set in motion the activities of trade and commerce. Having just acquired the latter we are ready to go ahead."

The Iron Trade.

The leaders in the iron trade confidently expect an era of great prosperity. J. B. & J. M. Cornell's manager, in speaking for them, said:

"While we have every reason to believe that we will experience a great revival of business as a result of the restoration of confidence, it is too early to speak definitely regarding it. In our business it will take days before plans could be effected which would develop into the making of contracts for iron. Ours is not like a merchant or a bank or broker's business, which is immediately effected."

A. R. Whitney also said it was yet too early to figure upon the immediate effect of the election upon the iron trade.

Robert Maclay.

"The result is curious," said Robert Maclay, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company and President of the Board of Education, "in that, sweeping as is Mr. McKinley's victory, it is by no means decisive. To a certain extent the stock market is the barometer of public sentiment, and the dealing in stocks shows that confidence is returning. The effect of the political campaign just over was to paralyze business, and the recovery has begun already. With confidence restored, the capitalist is ready to embark his capital in schemes for the development of the country's resources."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Hoarded Money, He Says, Will Soon Be Invested.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In reply to your inquiry, corporations and business men will soon find that the wheels of business are starting again to meet wants of the country. Hoarded money earns nothing. It will soon be put into active use. Nothing is surer than that we are about to enter upon a period of genuine prosperity, since we have proved that we deserve the confidence of the superabundant capital of the world and our products are in great demand.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

LYMAN J. GAGE.

Business Enterprise Will Quickly Yield to the Influence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The wind and the sun once competed to take away a man's coat. The harder the wind blew the tighter did the man cling to his garment. The sun sent its rays upon him and he soon laid aside the garment, which had become a burden. Distrust in business is a blighting wind. Confidence is the sun. It is beginning to shine. Business enterprise will quickly yield to its benignant influence. L. J. GAGE.

FLOOD OF GOLD CONTINUES

SUB-TREASURIES UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE DEPOSITORS.

Treasury Department Asks for Advance Notices on All Large Transactions—Government Will Not Pay Express Charges on Gold—Tradesmen May Be Using It in Daily Transactions Very Soon—Banks Discommoded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Gold is pouring into several of the Sub-Treasury offices until storage capacity and their supply of legal tender currency have been almost exhausted. In Boston, gold has been brought out of safe deposit vaults by owners, who have been paying storage charges upon it. Baltimore and New-York also had large deposits of gold. The amounts had not been reported when the Treasury Department closed to-day

Treasurer D. N. Morgan sent out to-day a letter to his nine assistants, saying the department desired to be informed in advance of any large exchanges of gold for paper money. The letter also said that the payment of express charges by the Government on remittances of gold to the offices of the Treasury, and on the currency returned therefor, will be discontinued. Gold coin below the least current weight will be received, as heretofore, in exchange for paper currency under the regulations now in force.

GOLD IN CIRCULATION.

Within a Week Tradesmen May Use It—Flowing Into Banks.

Gold was declared to be in circulation yesterday. It was predicted that within a week it would be paid out in salaries and wages and be used by storekeepers.

At the Sub-Treasury those who came to exchange gold for bills were told again that it could not be handled at present, and that they would do well to deposit it in a bank. Even holders of some of the $6,400,000 of Assay Office checks on the Sub-Treasury asked for currency. The holders of gold oftentimes showed little anxiety over the kind of currency they were to receive. Hoarded gold is beginning to pour into banks. It is ill-viewed, and may soon be subject of regulations. Gold is bulky and unhandy. Loss by friction is an item of importance, and when there is much of it special receptacles are necessary.

"In times of prosperity," said Bank Clearing House Manager Sherer yesterday, "you can make bank people ill-tempered by offering gold."

At the Clearing House its certificates, amounting to more than half a million dollars, were used by banks in settling balances. This has not happened during the past year.

The National Park Bank received Wednesday on deposit over $80,000 in gold coin. Yesterday it received from the New-York Clearing House in its credit of $682,000, $50,000 in gold certificates.

The gold imports of yesterday were: By steamship Trave, $275,000, for the National City Bank; by steamship Habana, from Havana, $51,000, for Lawrence, Turnure & Co., and $3,000 for Muller, Schall & Co.

RECEIVED A FATAL BLOW.

Pugilist John Connors Dies from Concussion of the Brain.

As a result of injuries received on the night of Oct. 17, John Connors, twenty-four years old, of 414 East Twentieth Street, died Wednesday in Bellevue Hospital from concussion of the brain. John Kiernan, twenty-four years old, of 404 East Twenty-fourth Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday by Detectives Rink and Conroy of the East Twenty-second Street Station on a charge of homicide.

Kiernan and Conroy were lightweight pugilists, and met on the night of Oct. 17 in East Twentieth Street. Kiernan challenged Connors to fight, and thus settle the question as to which was the better man. So far as the police have learned there were no witnesses to the fight.

It is supposed that the two men fought, and that Kiernan proved the victor, as shortly after 10 o'clock on that night Connors was found by some citizens lying insensible on the sidewalk. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and never regained consciousness. Kiernan was remanded to the Coroners' office.

ASPIRES TO BE SPEAKER.

Assemblyman Scherer of Albany in Town with His "Boom."

Assemblyman Robert G. Scherer of Albany was in this city yesterday with an incipient boom as a candidate for the Speakership this Winter.

James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and Republican leader on the Assembly floor, is a candidate.

S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, who has been for two sessions Chairman of the Railroad Committee, is also a candidate.

Women Suffragists Meet.

The New-York Woman Suffrage League met last night at 4 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, who presided, said that the most important thing about the recent election, so far as women were concerned, was the vote in California on the question as to whether the Constitution should be so amended as to allow women to vote. Dr. Mary D. Hussey of Newark read a paper on "Woman Suffrage in New-Jersey." Four delegates to the Woman Suffrage Convention, to be held in Rochester Nov. 16 to 20, were appointed.

Short Skirts and High Boots.

The Rainy Day Club held a meeting yesterday at the studio of Miss Bertha Welby, 146 West Twenty-third Street. The object of the club is to fight for short skirts and long boots on stormy days. The club adopted for its motto yesterday, "Experientia Docet," and an umbrella was chosen as the design of a club pin. The next meeting will be held the first Wednesday in December at the home of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 328 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

New-England Women Meet.

The National Society of New-England Women held its first literary meeting of the season yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Waldorf. The meeting was preceded by a luncheon. The programme of the literary meeting embraced the reading of papers on "The Duel Between England and France for the Possession of the New World," and "Comte de Frontenac in Canada."

The New Contagious Diseases.

Dr. G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the United States, read a report last night before the Academy of Medicine on the classification of infectious diseases, in which he declared that influenza, rheumatism, and consumption were the recently discovered contagious diseases.

Baptist Social Union.

All the speakers at the banquet of the Baptist Social Union, held last night at the Hotel Savoy, referred to the victory of McKinley and Hobart and the diners invariably responded enthusiastically. Among the speakers were Mayor Strong, the Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur.

ROYAL
—Absolutely Pure—

The greatest American baking powder. Sold the world over and approved by the highest authorities for its healthfulness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE.

High Wind Played Havoc on Land and Water.

The wind played leading rôle in yesterday's weather programme, reaching a velocity in New-York of fifty-two miles an hour. Coming from the ocean it piled up an unusually high tide, which worked much damage along the coast and some about the harbor.

The wind fell after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and by 8 o'clock registered a velocity of only seventeen miles changing its direction to southwest, and later, to west.

The weather forecasters predicted rain or snow for to-day, followed by clearing and decidedly colder weather.

The schooner Edward McLaughlin of Millstone Point, Conn., Capt. John Davis, was driven ashore on Hart's Island. She began to leak, and the Captain and crew put ashore in a boat. She pounded heavily, and it was feared that she would be a total loss. The Chapman Wrecking Company sent a tug to her assistance, but it was doubted if she could be saved. She carried stone.

The barge Jeremiah, belonging to the Thames Towing Company, and bound for New-London with fifty tons of coal, went onto Jones's Reef, and it was thought she would break in two.

Cellars along South and West Streets were flooded and suffered more or less damage. The backing up of sewers overflowed the culverts on South street, flooding the street to a depth of a foot. The water overflowed car tracks and at places the sidewalks, and ran into ground floors of buildings where the first floors were on the street level or a step down from it.

A heavy gust of wind lifted a section of a polling booth from a truck in front of 994 Second Avenue in the morning. Policeman McGovern of the Twenty-third Precinct was standing by. The heavy material fell on his foot and broke his ankle. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

The storm did little damage in Jersey City or Hoboken. The high tide flooded cellars in the lower part of both cities. The Pavonia Avenue approach to the Erie Ferry was flooded to the depth of one foot.

The meadows along the Heights were flooded, and on the west side of the city several streets were inundated, and West Side Avenue was impassable at the lower end.

Freshet in the Hudson River.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A steady downpour of rain for twenty-four hours has raised the Esopus and Rondout Creeks so that the water is many feet over their banks. At Higginsville and Mutton Hollow the water from the Esopus covers the roadways and the lowlands look like a vast sea. A dozen cows were drowned in the town of Ulster, and thousands of feet of lumber are being carried down the stream. At Ponckhockie the streets are covered with water. There is a very heavy freshet in the Hudson River.

High Water in New-Jersey.

SALEM, N. J., Nov. 5.—A tidal wave, only equaled by the great flood of 1878, swept along the Salem County coast of the Delaware River this morning. All the creeks and tributaries were swollen to a great height, causing the banks to give way before the heavy pressure of water lashed by a southeasterly gale. The water reached its greatest height here at 11 o'clock, flooding the lower part of the city. Boatmen are engaged in rescuing horses and cattle which were pasturing on the meadows. The loss to Salem County will foot up thousands of dollars.

BOONTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Pompton River has overflown its banks at Lincoln Bridge. Over 500 acres of farm land are under water. A chicken farm at Mountain View has been swept away and hundreds of chickens drowned.

Arrested for Assaulting Lyons.

The mystery surrounding the death of James P. Lyons, who died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital from a fracture of the skull was cleared up last night by Detectives Coddell and Welsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station. They arrested three men, who admitted that they assaulted Lyons on the morning of Oct. 3. They described themselves as John Whalen, twenty-two years old, a plumber, of 160 Ninth Avenue; Peter Crimmins, twenty-one years old, a laborer, of 160 Ninth Avenue, and John Simmons, twenty-four years old, a driver, of 229 West Sixteenth Street.

Bryan Landlord Defeated.

The suit of William Crosier of 477 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, against Mrs. Sarah Dee of 475 Monroe Street to dispossess her from the premises, which he owns, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Neu, in the First District Civil Court, because of a technical defect in the papers. Crosier, who is a Bryan Democrat, ordered Mrs. Dee out of her house because she displayed a lithograph portrait of McKinley. Mrs. Dee was defended by Senator Wray and Assemblyman Marshall. Crosier said he would renew his suit.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Burglar.

Patrick Kenny, who is only thirteen years old, has developed into a full-fledged burglar. His home is at 16 Washington Street. The youth last Summer stole a lamp post on Albany Street. Last Friday, with a boy named Frank Meyers, he went to the room of Abdul El-Noir, a Syrian, living at 26 Rector Street, and carried out a trunk which contained $100 in cash and jewelry valued at $50. The boys were arrested yesterday and held for examination. The stolen clothing was found in the cellar of 102 Washington Street.

Chicago Butchers on Strike.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—All the pork butchers at the packing houses in this city are on strike, caused by the failure to advance their wages, as is customary for the Winter season. During the Summer wages are $1 a day less than in Winter, the change taking place usually in October. On the plea of hard times and the approaching election, the date of change was postponed until Nov. 4. Yesterday the men were notified that only 75 cents additional would be allowed, and they struck.

Plans for Tombs Prison.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment considered the plans for the new Tombs prison yesterday. They decided that the building should be of granite and be ninety feet high, with a wall twenty feet higher. The portal will be massive, and be designed after statuary by St. Gaudens or French. The first floor will have the administrative quarters, the other three the cells. Cell partitions will be of chilled steel. The building will have a centre court

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A NOVEL CELLARET.

A new dining-room convenience is particularly acceptable just now—with Thanksgiving on the horizon.

A cellaret, made as a distinct piece of furniture, instead of forming part of the sideboard, is so handy that one wonders it was never thought of before. An oval mahogany specimen is a wonderfully handsome thing—brass-bound and delicately inlaid. The sides are exceptionally thick, and the whole piece is lined with zinc. Price—well, you know how low that is when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A GIRL BURNED TO DEATH

FIRE IN AN UP-TOWN FLAT HOUSE CAUSES FATALITY.

A Painter Carelessly Threw a Match Near Turpentine and It Exploded—Three Painters Under Arrest—Policeman Took Two Children and Called to His Daughter to Follow—Four Persons Bravely Taken from a Window.

A little girl burned to death, ten persons, more or less, severely burned, deeds of heroism that saved many lives, and four men under arrest for criminal carelessness are the results of a fire in a double brick apartment house, 546 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday.

The killed:

DEACHER, MARY, seven years old, daughter of Policeman Deacher of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

The injured:

BRATI, Mrs. JOHN, arms blistered; only slightly injured.

DEACHER, ——, policeman; severely burned about the head and face.

DEACHER, Mrs.; severely burned.

DEACHER, FRANK, three years old; slightly burned.

DEACHER, THOMAS; burned about the arms.

GALLAGHER, EDWARD, detective, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station; hands blistered and neck burned.

LETZENSOLBEN, JACOB, painter, 113 Essex Street; burned severely about face and arms by explosion.

MULLIN, ALICE; severely burned.

STRICHER, BERNARD, painter, 83 Monroe Street; severely burned by explosion.

WALSH, Mrs.; hands and arms blistered.

The big double apartment house is five stories high. Painters were at work in the hallway of the first floor. They had just finished their lunch, and one of them, it is said, dropped a lighted match near a can of turpentine. In an instant there was an explosion. The framework in the hall caught fire, and in a short time the interior of the building was in flames.

On the third floor lived the Deachers. The policeman, off duty, was eating dinner with his family. When the shouts of the painters in the hall below alarmed him, he ran into the hallway. The smoke was almost suffocating. Mr. Deacher seized little Tom and Frank in his arms. His wife picked their baby from the cradle. Calling upon his sister-in-law, Alice Mullin, and Mary to follow, he plunged down the burning stairs.

When the sidewalk was reached it was discovered that Mary had not followed. The father dashed into the building, calling her name. A solid wall of flame barred his way. Two alarms of fire in the meantime had been sent in, and the firemen were already trying to check the flames. Though ladders were run up to the third floor it was impossible for any one to enter the Deachers' room. After the fire the little girl was found lying on the floor.

Rescued from a Window.

A case of sheer disinterested pluck and nervism was shown in the rescue of the tenants on the fourth floor, which was occupied by M. J. Walsh, his wife, Marcella, his grown daughter Kate, Mrs. Robert Brati, and her infant son. When they became aware of the fire all communication with the street had been cut off. It was impossible to get upon the roof through the scuttle because the hall was in flames. Their screams for help aroused Detective Gallagher of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who lives at 536 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He crossed the roofs to the burning building, where he was joined by Charles Thurston of 544 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Roundsman McGonigal of the Park Police, Policeman Clark of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and another man.

Hastily descending to the fourth floor of 544, the detective climbed out the window and crawled along the four-inch abutting round of stone to the Walsh window. The windows between the buildings are very close together, so that the men in 544 were able to hold him by the arm. Braced in this manner he first took the baby from Mrs. Brati's arms and handed it to the men in the other window. Then by sheer strength he lifted Mrs. Brati from one window to the other. This action was repeated until all the inmates of the flat were safely carried across. The crowd in the street cheered the man.

All the other tenants made their escape in safety. The entire interior of the building was destroyed.

Later in the afternoon, after investigation, the police arrested Jacob Letzelsolben, Oscar Aaronson, 149 Essex Street, and Jacob Leng, 83 Norfolk Street, the painters, to whose carelessness the fire is thought to be due. They were locked up at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. Bernard Stricker, the other painter, is under police control in Manhattan Hospital.

The building is the property of Charles L. Payne, and the loss is about $6,000, but it is covered by insurance. The loss to the tenants will be as much again.

A Labor Leader's Death.

Isaac Van Brunt, Secretary of the Carpenters' Union, Brooklyn, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital of acute gastralgia an hour after being admitted to that institution.

Mr. Van Brunt was walking along East Twenty-third Street yesterday morning, and when in front of 154 suddenly staggered and fell. The physicians were inclined to attribute Mr. Van Brunt's death to poison, but it was found that the tissue of the large artery near the heart was so hardened by disease that it became nonelastic, and so interfered with the action of the heart that death resulted. Mr. Van Brunt lived at 144 Logan Street, Brooklyn. He was forty-five years old, and was well known in Brooklyn labor circles.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Your Boy's Desire for Good Clothes

Can surely best be gratified where these goods, made by Tailors who work for Boys exclusively, are given a fit and finish that insure in every instance a handsome, stylish garment made from carefully tested material, satisfactory wear guaranteed, and offered at the lowest prices for reliable goods.

Kilt Suits, all wool, $2.00 to $4.75.
Sailor Suits, silk embroidered, $4.85.
Jacket Suits, all wool, $5.00 to $8.00.
Long Pants Suits, all wool, $10.00 to $14.00.
Bicycle Suits, $7.00 to $12.00.
Chinchilla Reefers, all wool, $5.00 to $8.00.
Blue Kersey Overcoats—cloth lined—silk sleeve linings, $10.75 to $16.00.

60-62 West 23d St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The friends of Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop are not surprised that a temporary stay in her self-imposed labors among the poor has been caused by a breakdown in her health. Mrs. Lathrop has always been a delicate woman, but it was only within a week or so that she told a visitor to her rooms in the shabby little tenement house at 1 Scammel Street, where she has made her home, that she was never so well in her life. "I am on my feet all the time," she said, "and do what I never thought I would have strength to accomplish. Nothing troubles me but the stairs I have to climb in going in and out among the different houses, and I expect to become accustomed to them. It shows what people can do when they have their heart in a work." Mrs. Lathrop had at that time extended her work among other patients than those suffering from cancerous diseases who are her especial care. She told of going out to spend the night with a young sufferer to whom her attention had been called by a doctor in the neighborhood, and she could not refuse to help any one who was in need of her services when she had the time and strength to give. "I had never thought I could get through a day without lying down to rest until I began to do this work," she said. "I was obliged to take a rest at least every other day." Mrs. Lathrop has probably been making an overdrawal upon her nervous forces. The doctor says that her illness—pneumonia—is due to exhaustion from excessive work. A friend of Mrs. Lathrop's, a trained nurse, who has been assisting her in her work, is with her, and she will be tenderly nursed. She is still at her Scammel Street rooms.

***

The Town and Country Club on Twenty-third Street, an organization of women, whose members, by paying a nominal sum a year, have the privilege of taking their meals there when they like or spending a few weeks, if they are from out of town, makes a specialty of home cooking. One of the special dainties with which the guests are regaled is rice bread. It has the appearance to the uninitiated of corn bread. It is served hot, and is delicate and delicious.

***

The conspicuous part taken by the yellow chrysanthemum in the celebrations of the last part of the present campaign shows the futility of attempting to select a National flower or emblem of any kind by cut-and-dried rules. The goldenrod was suggested early in the campaign as an emblem for the sound-money party. People even said that it might become a National flower if the party it represented should win. Not a thought has been given it recently, but no one in New-York interested in the election of McKinley will ever think of the yellow chrysanthemum without a feeling of warm liking. The chrysanthemum was in season, its rich golden hue and prosperous healthy growth were appropriate, and it was adopted by every one with unanimity of thought, though without concerted action, as an appropriate emblem of the sound-money party.

***

"I have quite a reputation in the culinary department of the club I most frequently patronize," said the clubman. "For what?" asked the group of epicures, eagerly. "For letting the chef do the cooking and not assisting him with my ideas," was the answer.

***

A cigarmaker, who has a little establishment near Ninth Street, on Third Avenue, in Brooklyn, is well-known as a local convenience. He is always ready to change a bill, and he will sell any number of stamps. Incidentally he will sell cigars. That is his regular business, but the buying is often really incidental with people who patronize him for change or stamps. The man is an example of what can be done by German thrift. He considers himself in very comfortable circumstances, and he likes to tell how he makes his way in life. He came to this country without a dollar. He now occupies the ground floor of a building, the front room being his shop, the middle room is used by his one workman during the day and as a sleeping room for his wife and himself at night, while the rear apartment is the family living room. "People come a long distance to trade with me," he says, "because I can always give them change for any size bill. One woman who comes here to get snuff I know walks half a mile, because I can change a bill for her. I take $300 from the bank each Saturday to be ready for people, and I have at least $20 worth of stamps on hand. In business I pay $650 for three bales of tobacco, and get it cheaper than other dealers who buy in small quantities. It stands some time then, and has a chance to season, and makes better cigars. There is no house where less beer comes in than here, though my wife and I may have a glass occasionally for dinner. As soon as my son was old enough, I put him to learn the grocery business. After several years he had saved money, and I told him he must have a business of his own. He was afraid, but I went with him to get his supplies, gave him his stock of cigars, and told him he could expect no more of me. He has done well, and is now married. I gave my daughter a good dress and 75 cents and sent her to a position in a German family. She wanted to go into a factory, but I said, 'You shall do housework.' The first time she came home I asked if she needed more money, and she said 'No.' She had the 75 cents, for she had walked home to save car fare. Now both my children are doing well, and I have nothing to complain of."

***

The most interesting features of the delicatessen shop windows are fraudulent. They are whited sepulchres, so to speak. These are the more or less elaborate pastry baskets which are to be seen at the majority of the shops and which look to be in a delicious state of crispiness just ready to eat. They are crispy, but nothing else. They are made of papier maché or something of that nature, and are only examples of what the outer part of a game pie may be at its best. A shop where the most elaborate of the papier maché game pies may be found is in Sixth Avenue. The proprietor is a delicatessen artist. The artistically arranged and beautiful varieties of "wurst" to be found there might form the subject of a poem, and a big jar of pickles in one window contains a series of animal pictures. There are animals in an active, semi-active, and quiescent state made from different pickle materials, but all extremely lifelike.

Encountered a Hurricane.

The steamer Arkadia, which arrived here yesterday from Puerto Rico, reports that on leaving St. John she spoke the brig Gabrielle, Capt. Mundy, from Philadelphia, for St. John. The Gabrielle signaled that she had on board a shipwrecked crew and that she had encountered a hurricane. Further particulars could not be obtained.

Your choice of overcoats from $10 to $50. That means almost every purse; almost every taste has been considered.

Our finer coats the high-class tailors better in no detail.

Cheap coats everybody has; some for less money than our cheapest; but not if you demand right cloth and right work.

Those bought here never look cheap, no matter how inexpensive.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
HANKINSON
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
Altering, Relaying, &c. 15 East 27th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—"The Coming Democracy" will be the subject of Marion Mills Miller's lecture at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

—The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris will lecture this evening in Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, on "The Jewish Young Man of To-day."

—Consul Gen. Joaquin Yela, who represents Guatemala in this city, owing to his appointment as a delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress at the City of Mexico, has appointed his son to act for him during his absence.

—James Strain, a carpenter and scroll-saw worker, about forty years old, was taken from Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from a fractured skull. He died a few minutes after he was admitted.

—The Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association will hold members' games Thanksgiving Eve at the Armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Western Boulevard. An eight-lap relay race, open to teams of four men in heavy marching order, will be a feature.

—The annual meeting of the City Vigilance League will be held in Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. McElveen, and Col. George E. Waring will make addresses.

—As a sample of the quick service now being maintained by way of the Morgan Line, Southern Pacific-H. & T. C. route, it may be mentioned that freight which left New-York by steamship El Dorado at 4 P. M. Oct. 27, was delivered in Dallas, Texas, on the morning of Nov. 4, showing a record of 7½ days.

—A memorial meeting will be held in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow in honor of the late George A. Black, one of the oldest and ablest admiralty lawyers in this country. Judge Brown will preside, and among those who will speak will be Joseph Choate, William Evarts, Judge Shipman, and Judge Lacombe.

—Dockmaster Brady, who was discharged by the Dock Commissioners Sept. 26, appeared before the board yesterday with counsel, who presented an order from the Supreme Court directing his reinstatement and the payment of arrears in salary. The Commissioners decided to refer the case to the Corporation Counsel, and pending his reply they will take no action in the matter.

—California is unrivaled as a Winter resort, on account of its dry climate. Those contemplating passing the Winter there, and who wish to make the trip in the most comfortable and leisurely manner, can do so by making the tour under the traveling arrangements of Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb. A book containing considerable information relative to California can be had by letter or personal application to their offices, 31 East

Friday
November 6-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

RAPID TRANSIT PLANS

SUBMITTED YESTERDAY BY CHIEF ENGINEER PARSONS.

The Cost of the Scheme Contemplated Will Not Exceed $30,000,000—Trains from City Hall to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street in Twenty-one Minutes—At Forty-second Street the Road Will Branch to East and West Sides.

William Barclay Parsons, the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, made his report to the Commissioners yesterday afternoon upon the routes and general plans for a new underground road. The new plans contemplate a route to proceed from the southern terminus, at or near the Post Office, under City Hall Park and Park Row, up Elm Street and Fourth Avenue to or near the Grand Central Station, and there divide into an east side and a west side route. The west side route will proceed under Forty-second Street, Broadway, and the Boulevard to a point above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The east side route will proceed under Park Avenue and Lenox Avenue and over private property to the Harlem River, and across and beyond the Harlem River.

The resolution calling for this report was adopted Aug. 6 last, and the engineer was instructed to submit his plans under an arrangement by which the cost was not to exceed $30,000,000. The estimate of Engineer Parsons fixes the probable cost of the proposed route at $29,097,600. This is divided as follows:

Construction, $20,048,000; real estate, $3,000,000; unforeseen contingencies, $4,849,600; interest, $1,200,000. The scheme contemplates a four-track road to the junction of the east and west side routes, and above that point to have two tracks on each side, except that a third track shall be added on each route for express purposes. It will also be possible to extend the two-track and three-track portions to a four-track system, without unnecessary expense or interruption of traffic.

There was no formal meeting of the commission yesterday afternoon, when the report was received. But three Commissioners were present. These were Messrs. Orr, Steinway, and Claflin. Besides these there were present Engineer Parsons, Secretary Delafield, and A. B. Boardman, counsel to the commission. The party was locked in its room, and discussed the report at some length, but no action was taken on the subject. The report will again be taken up at the next meeting.

The report in every detail has been carefully considered by Mr. Parsons. His report, in brief, is as follows:

Excellent Soil Found.

"Along Elm Street, the critical portion of the proposed route, I caused to be made a series of borings, similar to those made along Broadway. This system of borings commenced at the corner of Chambers and Elm Streets and extended to the corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, so that definite knowledge has been obtained as to the sub-surface material. The Thirty-third Street the result of inquiries made of architects and builders and the recorded data of sewer excavations of the Department of Public Works have been sufficient to determine the probable rock line with enough accuracy for this stage of the proceedings.

"While the soil underlying Elm Street is very variable in character, more so, in fact, than was the case in Broadway, it is nevertheless an excellent material in which to conduct such construction as is proposed.

"At the time of making borings along Elm Street, the opportunity was availed of to determine the elevation of ground or standing water, which was found, in general, to be about one foot above the level of mean high tide.

"Elm Street lies nearer the dividing ridge of the city's drainage system than does Broadway, and the taking care of sewers will not be of serious moment. The Canal Street sewer can be cut at the place where the railroad crosses and a new sewer built to the East River. It will turn into that stream the flow from this district lying north of Canal Street and east of Elm Street, which now passes west through the Canal Street sewer into the Hudson River.

The West Side Terminus.

"No part of the route as herein contemplated is a main thoroughfare for water and gas pipes or electrical subways, while Elm Street, being at present with no outlet at either end, contains no pipe of large size.

"On the west side One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street will not make a satisfactory terminus, being, in fact, a point on the proposed viaduct over Manhattan Valley. If the line is extended to the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a station can be placed over Manhattan Avenue, which is the principal cross street in that part of the city, and, furthermore, the line can be carried completely across the viaduct and terminate in such shape that it can be readily extended at any time further north.

"With the idea of building only so much of the railway as certainly will be profitable to operate at the outset, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street will be a satisfactory temporary stopping place. The Third Avenue Railway Company has secured a franchise for a railway to run over the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road to Yonkers. With this line in operation, the residents of Washington Heights, Inwood, King's Bridge, and even Yonkers can be picked up and brought down by the surface line to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and there take a fast express train for points in the lower part of the city.

"On the east side, however, the question is not so easy of solution. The route as proposed by the commission is definite only to Ninety-eighth Street, where the Harlem Railroad emerges from the tunnel on to the viaduct. The rapid transit road can be carried up Fourth Avenue along the side of the Harlem Railroad to the Harlem River, as was proposed before. This suggestion, however, met with the opposition of the abutting owners, and is open to the objection of a duplication of railroads in the same street.

"In studying this question I have considered the existence of the elevated railroads, and have deemed that the best results will be obtained by building the new railways as far removed as possible from the present lines, leaving the latter free to take care of their legitimate traffic. I have, therefore, endeavored to study out a location that will allow the new and old systems to be developed from independent territory.

"North of One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Eighth and Third Avenues, is a portion of Manhattan Island which now supports a large population, and which is capable of supporting a still larger one, but which is wholly without rapid transit lines. If, therefore, instead of carrying the new route through and along Fourth Avenue, or to the eastward of it, it should be carried to the westward of Fourth Avenue, it would be removed from the existing railroads and serve to create its own traffic, and at the same time provide rapid transit facilities for a portion of this city's population which is now removed to an inconvenient distance from the elevated railroads.

To Avoid Damage Suits.

"I have, therefore, made a very careful study of this region. It can be served by carrying the rapid transit railroad up Fourth Avenue, alongside the Harlem Railroad to One Hundred and Tenth Street. From that point two alternatives are presented. One, by laying out an elevated railroad along some cross street, as for example, One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Lenox Avenue, and thence along and over Lenox Avenue to the Harlem River. The other would be to branch off at, or near, One Hundred and Tenth Street, pass through the rear of the lots abutting, say on One Hundred and Tenth Street, to a point to the east of Lenox Avenue, but sufficiently far to the west of Mount Morris Park to avoid the valuable residential property abutting on that square; thence, turning to the right with an easy curve and running straight to the Harlem River, parallel to Lenox Avenue. The right of way for this purpose from One Hundred and Tenth Street would have to be acquired by purchase. This line, prolonged across the Harlem River, would reach the annexed district at about One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

It would seem to be wise to leave the district lying east of the Harlem Railroad, to be served for the present by the improved facilities which can be afforded by the Manhattan Railway.

"There are two ways in which a line can be built in this territory. One would be, after crossing the river, to build an ordinary elevated railroad along Girard Avenue to its intersection with Jerome Avenue and then an elevated line along Jerome Avenue northward to such point as may seem desirable. The other would be to acquire private property and build a railroad, elevated, depressed, or on an embankment inclosed between retaining walls, as the topography of the land will indicate.

"For a distance of about two miles north of the river this road could be constructed without interfering with the grade of any cross streets, they being carried over or under the railway, as may be found most convenient. The construction of such a road, exclusive of the cost of right of way, would be less than the cost of an ordinary two-track elevated road for the same distance.

"After passing two miles, however, it will not be so economical to construct the road over private property. The ground rises abruptly, and it would be necessary to have the railway in tunnel for a long distance. It would, therefore, seem necessary either to stop the road for the present at Tremont or Burnside Avenue and wait for the traffic to develop, as is proposed to be done on the west side, and then construct a more expensive road, avoiding the streets, or else to curve the line to the west, reaching Jerome Avenue, and then build an elevated railroad along Jerome Avenue northward, for, say, one and a quarter miles to Fordham Road. Burnside Avenue is the main thoroughfare, and, in my judgment, it would be a proper point to which to lay out the first installment of construction, although in my estimate I have included the cost of the work to Fordham Road. It appears that the additional outlay would serve a better purpose if applied to the construction of an extension from the Post Office to South Ferry.

Four Tracks to Forty-second Street.

"The board, in its resolution, determined that four tracks should be constructed to Forty-second Street. On the easterly extension northward from that point there is room for but two tracks on the west side of the Harlem Railroad, and under or over Park Avenue to One Hundred and Tenth Street. On the line to the westward from One Hundred and Tenth Street, to or near Lenox Avenue, I have continued the two-track section, but from One Hundred and Eleventh Street northward to the Harlem River I have estimated on a third track, to be used for express trains.

"On the west side line I have estimated for a two-track road through Forty-second Street and up Broadway to Fifty-eighth street, and a three-track road from there to Ninety-eighth Street. Stations at Sixtieth and Ninety-sixth Streets, at which points the board had previously laid out express stations, could be arranged in a similar manner to the station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on the east side line, so that an express could stop at either or both of these stations, or, if desired, could make a continuous run from One Hundred and Third Street station to Fifty-third Street, a distance of two and one-half miles.

"Supposing, however, the trains to stop at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on the east side and at Sixtieth and Ninety-sixth Streets on the west side, the following schedule, it is believed, could be successfully operated:

"City Hall to Forty-second Street, 5½ minutes; City Hall to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 21 minutes; City Hall to north side Harlem River, 24 minutes; City Hall to Fordham Road, 35 minutes. Via west side: City Hall to Sixtieth Street, 11 minutes; City Hall to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 21 minutes. If the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, Ninety-sixth, and Sixtieth Street stops were omitted the running time from the upper points would be reduced. The part of the railway built on private property could be erected on brick arches supported on concrete piers.

"South of the Brooklyn Bridge station at City Hall a complete loop can be constructed, so that there will be no switching or crossing of express and local trains. As the most convenient location for this loop would be around the Post Office, the opportunity is afforded to have a station in Broadway at that point.

The total mileage contemplated by this report is as follows:

"Two-track, 10.90 miles; three-track, 3.99 miles; four-track, 3.03 miles, making a total of 17.92 miles.

Entire Cost Less Than $30,000,000.

"I believe that the work as described in this report, including proper terminals and storage places, can be constructed and built in the most substantial and approved manner for an actual cash cost of $20,048,000, with an extra allowance of $1,200,000 for interest during construction. Although, in my judgment, the work can be completed for the sum named, I should advise that an extra arbitrary allowance be made to cover extraordinary contingencies, and such extras as human foresight cannot see. To cover all such contingencies, an allowance of 20 per cent. would, in my opinion, be amply sufficient.

"From Fourth Avenue to a point near Lenox Avenue, I have estimated on a right of way twenty-five feet in width, sufficient for two tracks, to be taken from the rear of the lots abutting on One Hundred and Tenth Street. From One Hundred and Tenth Street north, I have estimated on a right of way with a minimum width of forty feet and a maximum of fifty feet, according as the lot lines occur. This minimum width of forty feet would be amply sufficient for the construction of three tracks.

"North of the Harlem River, a right of way the width of fifty feet has been assumed in order to allow for slopes in the cuts and fills, and to provide an ample margin for the addition of a third and fourth track in the future. There will be two other points on the road where property will have to be acquired, first at Ninth Street and Astor Place, where the line will pass under the corner of a block, in order to diminish excessive curvature; and the other on Park Avenue, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Streets, where the line emerges from the tunnel to the viaduct, and where two tracks will take up the whole of the roadway between the buildings and the wall of the Harlem Railroad.

"If the board should prefer to occupy the streets with an elevated railroad, instead of using private property, the above estimate will have to be altered to some extent. For the masonry viaduct between Park Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, above which point to the Harlem River a steel viaduct will probably be constructed, curving to meet the bridge, the estimated cost is $1,665,040, interest and contingencies included. To build a high-grade steel viaduct of the same capacity in regard to tracks would cost $1,251,792, extras likewise included.

"The cost of the right of way in this portion of the route is estimated at $2,537,600, but if an elevated railroad were constructed in the street, damages for abutting property would undoubtedly have to be paid. What these damages will amount to I cannot, of course, precisely say. The assessed valuation of the abutting property is $6,274,900, and, therefore, on the ratio of 50 per cent. between the assessed and actual valuation, the latter would be to-day $12,549,800.

"North of the Harlem River the portion of the line which crosses private property to the point where it will reach Jerome Avenue, is estimated to cost $698,328, extras included. The most reasonable elevated structude that it would be advisable to construct along Girard and Jerome Avenues for the same distance would amount to $753,024, or $54,696 more. The right of way over this portion of the route is estimated to cost not over $230,000.

"I have made no provision for abuttal damages for the portion of the road in tunnel. In my opinion there would be no damages, or, if in exceptional cases there were any, they would be of insignificant amounts. From Ninety-eighth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, on Park Avenue, a claim for such damages might have more apparent justification; but as Park Avenue, between Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets is already a railroad street, and as the presence of the rapid transit road on Third Avenue has been considered to augment rather than depreciate the value of abutting property, there would not, in my opinion, be any reasonable claim for material damages between Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets. If, however, any claim for abuttal damages were made and sustained, it is, in my opinion, clear that it would be met several times over by the sum of $5,000,000 which the Rapid Transit act added for that purpose."

THOUSANDS WANT THE $100

MOTTOES FOR THE TIMES ARE STILL POURING IN.

Well-Known Men and Their Wives in the Competition—Replies from People in All Walks of Life—Wonderful Combinations of Letters, Phrases, and Quotations—Some Things That Contestants Will Do Well to Remember.

Replies to the offer of a one-hundred-dollar prize by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for a phrase denoting the general policy and character of the paper better than the motto at present employed, "All the News That's Fit to Print," still arrive by the hundreds. They come on postal cards, with names of all sorts of persons attached. Well-known business and professional men, many women, some of them the wives of well-known men—all manner of persons have entered into the contest with zeal and energy. To publish all the replies received in one day would take most of THE TIMES's space in a single issue.

All suggestions must be sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, written on a postal card. What is wanted is a motto that will tell tersely, in ten words or less, the characteristics, the aims, and scope of THE TIMES better than the motto now in use. The fewer words used, the more satisfactory the motto will be. Each motto here published is from a different individual:

News Clean and Timely.

"All the new news that's clean and timely in THE TIMES."

"Complete, high class, accurate news, fit for home and business.

"World record, stimulating the true, guiding reform, overthrowing evil."

"Always advancing; ever uplifting; never degrading; clear, clean, and complete."

Here are two phrases from women:

"Everything is bright, pure, and up-to-date in THE TIMES."

"The wine of news, not froth, not dregs. All the news you want to read—not all."

This is from a man:

"A type of purity and truth."

"Careful, conscientious reporter of the world's doings and sayings."

"Truthful, clean, and bright, with latest news always right."

How is this for a motto?

"For latest news and brightest views, most people choose THE TIMES."

"All news when fit, when not we wait a bit."

This has at least the merit of brevity:

"Sensible news for sensible folks."

Here's a motto that might go in a serio-comic supplement:

"THE TIMES"
reals very candaia
onestly xcept
en
nteresting
opic

"Without
Impurity, malice, ignorance;
With
Truth, justice, intelligence,
Patriotism, cleanliness."

"Characteristics are patriotism, progressiveness, purity, reliability. The people's choice."

What does this mean?

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
All that's 'L' in journalism."

"Upholder of truth, justice, morality, and fair play. Family guide."

"Truth, Influence, Morality, Education, Success."

"A focus bright and pure,
Showing the world in miniature."

Some Familiar Quotations.

Some of the writers are sticklers for familiar quotations.

"Whatsoever things are true and of good report."

"All the news that's decent. All the information that's useful."

"The news,
Universal,
Uplifting,
Up to THE TIMES."

"All that is educating, helpful; nothing that is morally harmful."

"Honest, clean, refined,
Each column in THE TIMES you'll find."

"Pure, true, and just. All may read with profit."

Clean
Right
Fair At All Times.

"All the news desired by a discerning and intelligent public."

Many send this motto:

"The news, the whole news, and nothing but the news."

"Clear, careful, comprehensive, and cultured."

"All the news with decency;
All comments with courtesy."

"All an ideal newspaper should be; wholesome, fearless, progressive, liberal."

"Pith of
News;
Symposium
of
Dignity
and
Wit."

"First in news, best in views, everything fit to use."

"Everything of human interest, but nothing except the truth."

"An encyclopedia of daily, untarnished events."

"The people's paper; pure, patriotic, public-spirited."

"Fairly first; no other paper is up to THE TIMES."

"Financiers' fiscal favor; humorists' savory sandwich; intellect's intelligent indicator."

"Newspaper for the intelligent that can be read without shame."

Truth Difficult to Find.

"O Truth, how difficult thou art to find! Seek it in THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

"The day's events without the day's uncleanness."

"Betterment, not filth; light, not darkness; golden truth, not stubble."

From an admirer, Colonel:

"As clean as New-York under Col. Waring."

"Let others fake,
A newspaper we make."

"All truth, no fake, and fit for all to read."

"All the news, and clean information for home circle."

"Best in views,
Filth and ribaldry it eschews."

Ex-Mayor Hall's Suggestions.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

You advertise for a motto. Can you do better than to take one from the lips of Hamlet, which embodies the function of a daily newspaper, merely adding an "s" to the last word in the Shakespeare line:

The abstract and brief chronicle of THE TIMES.

Or:

New seeds to sow, to reap, to garner, and to grind:
To sift, to feed, and leave all rivals far behind.

Then De Quincey, "Collected Works," Vol. X., P. 72, says:

"Let Observation, with extensive observation, observe mankind extensively."

A. OAKEY HALL.

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 1, 1896.

"The Great Home Newspaper."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In competing for THE TIMES prize, permit me to express my admiration of the pure and finished style of your paper. As it is a paper that can be read by all members of a family without a sense of shame, allow me to suggest for a motto "The Great Home Newspaper."

This, it seems to me, has the advantage of your sentence, "All the news that's fit to print" in possessing less words, covering the same ground, and forming a climax on the word "home," which is a word near and dear to every American heart.

C. J. HALL.

PRESHO, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1896.

The Competition Closes Nov. 7.

The competition for the motto prize will be closed on Nov. 7. Until then, suggestions on postal cards will be received and considered. In case no motto is received which is regarded as an improvement on the one now in use, 100 of the best suggestions sent in will be submitted to a prominent gentleman of this city, who will award the prize of $100 to the person who suggested the one which he considers the most meritorious.

ORANGE HORSE SHOW.

Winners at the Opening Night of the Exhibition.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.—The second annual horse show of the Riding and Driving Club opened with a flourish last night in the presence of a large and fashionable crowd, in which was a large proportion of the society leaders of Essex County, some of them elaborately clothed. All of the twenty-nine boxes were filled. The hall and wings were brilliantly lighted with red, white, and blue electric lights, and an orchestra discoursed good music from an alcove, perched away up in the main entrance arch, above the second tier of boxes.

Eleven classes were judged to-night, the show opening with the single-harness horses, in which the crowd seemed particularly interested. The seven-year-old bay gelding Harry Wilkes carried off the honors easily.

In the exhibition of pairs of harness horses, Miss C. A. Doremus drove her own team, a spirited pair of chestnuts, handling them very cleverly, though she did not take a prize. The spectators gave much applause to the exhibitors of high steppers and jumpers, most of the performances being good.

The judges are T. M. Rundle, I. M. Ives, Orson Moulton, Charles Pfizer, Jr., Francis M. Ware, Minton W. Smith, H. L. Herbert, Col. Edwards, and Sheldon B. Fuller. The awards were:

Class 18—Single-harness horses, not exceeding fifteen hands, open only to horses which have never won a first prize in harness at the National, Orange, Philadelphia, Long Branch, White Plains, or Newport horse shows; first prize, $25; second, $10. Won by Harry Wilkes's b. g., 15 hands, 7 years, owned by Colchester Farms; second prize, Perfect, roan gelding, 14.2¾ hands, 6 years, owned by Isaac Straus; highly commended, The Dude, br. g., 15 hands, 6 years, owned by John Arthur.

Class 21.—Pairs of harness horses, 15 hands, and not exceeding 15.3 hands; open to all; first prize. Five entries, won by Edward R. Ladew's Gay Boy, blk. g., 15.1¾ hands, 7 years, and Cock Robin, br. g., 15.2 hands, 16 years; second, James G. Marshall's March King, br. g., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, and Music, br. b., 15.1½ hands, 6 years. Highly commended, Frank C. O'Reilly Jr.'s Busybody, br. m., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, and Meddler, br. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years.

Class 56.—Pairs of fire horses used in the Oranges and Montclair. Won by Eastern Hose Company.

Class 13.—Single high steppers, open class. Prizes, $50 and $25. Seven entries. Won by W. Gould Brokaw's Meteor, b. g., 15.1¾ hands, 7 years; second, Edward R. Ladew's Gay Boy, blk. g., 15.1¾ hands, 7 years.

Class 6.—Single harness horses under 15.2 hands. Open class. Prizes, $35 and $15. Three entries. Won by E. R. Ladew's Gay Boy, blk. g., 15.1¾ hands, 7 years; second, W. D. Denedre's March King, 15 hands, 6 years.

Class 9—Pairs of harness horses, 15.2 hands or over.

Open Class—Prizes $50 and $25; four entries. Won by W. G. Brokaw's Golden Star, bay gelding, 15.3½ hands, six years, and Comet, bay gelding, 15.3½ hands, seven years. Second, James G. Marshall's Laddie, chestnut gelding, 15.2½ hands, seven years, and Athol, chestnut gelding, 15.3 hands, five years.

Class 26—Saddle horses not exceeding 5.2 hands. Open class: Prizes $35 and $15; eight entries. Won by Isaac Straus's King Henry, chestnut gelding, 15.1¾ hands, five years; second, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's Chester, chestnut gelding, 15.1 hands, lve years.

Class 10.—road teams, flur-in-hand, open class—Prizes $75 and $25. Six entries.—Won by F. C. O'Reilly, Jr.'s team; T. Wyman's second.

Class 30.—Jumpers over regular jumps, open class—Prizes $35 and $15. Eight entries.—Won by Menendez & Palmer's Briar, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years; second, W. D. Grand's Lightfoot, br. m., 16 hands.

Class 29.—Jumpers under 15 hands, open class.—Prizes $35 and $15. Two entries.—Won by Heinemann Brothers's Billy G.; Miss Julia A. Pfizer's Mitenpole second.

A large and fashionable crowd was present again to-night, the classes judged being harness horses, ladies' saddle horses, high steppers, hunters, and jumpers. The steeds got lots of applause, most of which was deserved, and, if anything, the performance was more interesting to lovers of horse flesh than that of last night. A number of new horses were shown. The first class judged was pairs of harness horses, under 15.2 hands, open, in which Edward R. Ladew's gelding Gay Boy and Cock Robin easily carried off the first prize, $50, while James G. Marshall's March King and Music, brown gelding, got the second prize, half that sum, and Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's chestnut pair, Chester and Marjorie, secured the prize ribbon. It took some time for the judges to pick the winners.

Class 22—For single harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands, open, in which the prizes were $25 and $10. The awards were given in this order: John Arthur's brown gelding Excellency, first; James G. Marshall's chestnut gelding Athol, second; T. Wyman Porter's Roanoke, a brown gelding, third.

Class 25—For ladies' saddle horses. All of the ladies exhibiting rode their own horses. The prizes—$35 and $15—were for the best saddle horse any height, 20 per cent. to be counted for those ridden by ladies. Miss C. Adelaide Doremus rode her chestnut gelding, Chester, and took first prize. Isaac Straus's King Henry, another chestnut gelding, ridden by Miss Belle Birch, secured second, and Mrs. W. E. Holnan's chestnut mare, Fanny Fern, ridden by the owner, the yellow ribbon, third prize.

Three spans of spirited big steppers competed in Class 14. The judges had some difficulty in deciding between W. Gould Brokaw's pretty bay pair and Edward R. Ladew's black geldings Gay Boy and Cock Robin. The former finally received the decision and the seventy-five-dollar prize, the latter pair second, twenty-five dollars, and James G. Marshall's March King and Music third.

John Spratty's gray mare Consuelo took first, W. Gould Brokaw's Golden Star, a bay gelding, second, and James G. Marshall's chestnut gelding Athol third prize, in Class 8, for single harness horses, under 15.2 hands.

Fourteen local merchants competed for the twenty-five-dollar prize in Class 57 for the best horse and delivery wagon in the Oranges. E. Weekes, who took first prize last year, got it again for his white gelding, George. The United States Express Company's gray gelding, Dick, was second, and Willie Frick's black gelding, Charlie, third.

Miss Kathleen Grand's bay gelding, Banjo; Mrs. Ernest Collorill's black mare, Dolly, and Eddy Palmer's brown mare, Judy, took the three prizes in Class 17 for ponies between 12 and 14.1 hands.

Died of His Injuries.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—James Conners, twenty-one years of age, died this morning from the effects of injuries received last Saturday night in a riot between members of rival marching clubs. Conners was struck on the head with a stone, fracturing his skull, concussion of the brain causing inflammation. Twenty-two persons were arrested in connection with the riot, in which several persons were injured. The stone thrower is not known.

Fell on a Hog Knife.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Charles Irwin, a milk dealer, residing at Maple Knoll, near this city, while killing hogs, gave chase to one that had escaped. He slipped, and in falling the knife entered his groin, severing an artery. He was discovered some time later by his family in a dying condition, and passed away soon after.

BUSINESS MEN ARE HAPPY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEMBERS REJOICE OVER VICTORY.

President Orr, in an Address, said the Election Means More than Any Political Contest in American History—The Result Assures the Progress of the Republic—There Is Little Fear Now of the United Forces of Wrong.

The Chamber of Commerce took occasion at its regular monthly meeting yesterday to express its satisfaction and gratification with the result of the election of Major McKinley as President.

The meeting was held at 12:30 P. M., and was attended by a large number of the most representative members of the organization. Among those present were President Alexander E. Orr, Morris K. Jesup, Vice President; S. G. Nelson, Vice President; J. Edward Simmons, Vice President; George Wilson, Secretary, A. B. Hepburn, John Harsen Rhoades, Gen. Horace Porter, George H. Southard, Louis Windmueller, Eugene G. Blackford, James McCreery, D. Willis James, Henry Hentz, Francis C. Moore, Joseph C. Hendrix, Stephen W. Carey, Douglass R. Satterlee, Samuel H. Seaman, Henry Van Bergen Nash, Samuel A. Robinson, James Talcott, David S. Cowles, and F. B. Thurber.

President Orr, after opening the meeting, addressed the members in part as follows:

"With an overwhelming sense of gratitude and thankfulness to the real dispenser of all blessings, I cannot too earnestly congratulate you, and, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, every kindred association throughout the country, upon the gratifying result of this Presidential campaign. It was the honest, the true, and the patriotic men of all parties who, laying aside for the time being every minor issue, fearlessly came to the front as patriots, and won the splendid victory over which we all so sincerely rejoice. It is for this reason that I take the liberty as your President and from this platform to congratulate you and the community at large upon a result that I cannot regard in any other light than as a great National blessing; the triumph of justice, honor, and right over a wicked and aggressive attempt to inflict on this country for unrighteous and selfish ends, National Dishonor, National poverty, and National shame.

"To my mind the election of Mr. McKinley—the honored President-elect of these United States—means more to us all than any other election that has yet taken place within the range of American history. It means the continual progress and development of this great Republic under the safeguards of constitutional liberty as against the terrible marring and possible disintegration had the representative of anarchy, Socialism, and a debased currency been returned as a successful candidate.

"With the lessons of this election always in mind, we need not danger marks to warn and guide us in the future, and with hearts full of thankfulness and hopefulness over our victory, let us courageously press forward with true American pluck and confidence to the promised era of genuine prosperity and contentment."

The address was received with earnest attention, and was enthusiastically applauded. The special committee on Sound Financial Legislation, which was appointed for work during the recent campaign, made its report, showing that its work was confined to opposing the free colnage of silver, and in maintaining the present standard of value, through correspondence, the printing and circulating of large quantities of speeches and addresses and other literature in various forms through the medium of the press, which was found to be the most efficacious means of conducting the educational campaign.

There were printed and distributed by the committee more than 60,000,000 pages of the best sound-money literature, including speeches of Secretary Carlisle, Mr. McCleary, member of Congress from Minnesota; Judge Aldredge, Dallas, Texas; Senator Stewart, Senator Jones, Judge Patterson of Tennessee, Secretary Herbert, and Judge Turner, member of Congress from Georgia. The speeches of Senator Stewart and Senator Jones were delivered in the year 1874, when these Senators were advocates of the gold standard. In addition to these, 2,500,000 of readers were reached weekly through the press.

This report was signed by Henry Hentz, Chairman, and Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A resolution of thanks for the work done by the special committee was introduced by F. B. Thurber. It expressed the appreciation of the Chamber of Commerce of the efforts of the committee "in disseminating literature having for its object the instruction of the people as to the danger of the free and unlimited coinage of silver." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

There was present at the meeting of the Chamber, as the guest of Louis Windmueller, Dr. Barth, a member of the German Reichstag.

A DEATH AND A WEDDING.

Grandmother Died, but Her Granddaughter Was Married.

There was a death Wednesday morning and a wedding Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Susan McKinney, 205 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. The death was that of Mrs. McKinney's mother, Mrs. Anna Smith, and the marriage that of Mrs. Kinney's daughter, Anna, to Prof. Joseph Holley, Professor of English in the Government school at Port au Prince, Haiti.

All the persons are colored. Mrs. Smith, who was eighty years old, was a daughter of a Shinnecock Indian. Mrs. McKinney was the first colored woman in Brooklyn to receive a physician's diploma, and her daughter is a graduate of the Pratt Institute. Prof. Holley is the son of a colored clergyman, who came with him from Haiti to perform the marriage ceremony.

It was expected that Mrs. Smith would live to attend the wedding. When she died Prof. Holley opposed a postponement of the wedding, because he must start for Haiti to-morrow.

Willard Seminary Banquet.

The Emma Willard Association, composed of graduates of the Emma Willard Seminary of Troy, held its sixth annual banquet in the new ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. A meeting was held afterward. Mrs. Russell Sage presided. Reports were made by Mrs. Thomas Baltfell, Secretary, and Mrs. Titus Eddy, Treasurer. Addresses were made by Miss Mary Alice Knox, Principal, on "The Emma Willard School," by Mrs. Sarah Montgomery Teall on "Power of Influence," and by Mrs. Stanton Blatch on "Higher Education." Among the ladies present were Mrs. Hudson Peck, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Jr., Mrs. R. W. Townsend, Mrs. Henry B. Mason of Troy, Mrs. Scudder, Miss Vail, Miss Vanderpool, Mrs. Aldrich and daughter, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. De Mott, Mrs. Stanton, Miss St. John, Mrs. Lapsley, Mrs. Elderkin, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Malloy, and Mrs. Palmer.

Crotona Park Building.

The Sinking Fund Commission met in the Controller's office yesterday and opened bids for the building of the proposed addition to the Crotona Park Building. There were two bidders, John F. Johnson, who wanted $23,700 for the work, and James O'Toole, $21,775. The latter was awarded the contract.

KILLED MR. SAGE'S PET MARE.

Erie Road Will be Sued for Damages if It Doesn't Settle.

The Erie Railroad has got itself into a heap of trouble with Mr. Russell Sage, and unless that reorganized corporation settles an individual claim made by Mr. Sage, it may find itself involved in a tangle in the courts that will require another reorganization of the company.

The trouble has arisen over the killing of Mr. Sage's favorite mare Nellie by Erie Railway employes. Mr. Sage thought the world and all of Nellie, and would—perhaps—rather have the mare alive and kicking than have Missouri Pacific stock go up to par by noon to-day. Nellie was a blooded animal, and Mr. Sage had driven her for his own personal pleasure several years. He had become so attached to her that he vowed he would keep her as long as they both should live. In fact, Mr. Sage was so fond of the animal that he would not even measure her value by placing a price on her. He said yesterday that he "would not have sold her at any price; that nothing would have induced him to part with her; no, Sir, nothing in the world." It was therefore probably the one single item of the great magnate's personal property that could not be bought at a price of some kind. In that respect it held a most unique position among Mr. Sage's worldly goods and chattels.

The story of the Nellie's loss has some thrilling features. It seems that the mare, with other animals of the same genus, had been turned out to pasture on Mr. Sage's farm, at West Nyack. It is from this farm that Mr. Sage receives his milk, butter, eggs, and garden stuff. It enables him to get that class of provender at first cost, and what he cannot eat himself he can sell at a profit. But that is another tale. The mare was pastured on the farm. Some one let down the bars in the fence, and, after the fashion of horsekind, the mare went out in search of amusement. She wandered down to the Erie Railroad track. The railroad company had failed to comply with the law at this point by having its road suitably protected by fences and cattle guards. "The law of this State is very rigid," said Mr. Sage in speaking of the matter yesterday, "very rigid, indeed. The road was not properly provided in this respect, and it is therefore liable for such damages as I complain of."

A train came thundering down the grade. The mare became frightened. She rushed madly down the track, snorting in an agony of fear. She finally reached a place where the Erie Road crosses above the West Shore Road, and where the roadway is carried on an open bridge-like structure. The mare fell between the ties and broke her front leg just below the knee. The train was stopped before it struck the animal, and a lot of trainmen got a rope and pulled her from the track. Then, without orders from any one in authority, they shot the animal. They did this, presumably, to relieve the mare from her misery, but Mr. Sage claims they had no right to do it. A veterinary surgeon who visited and examined Nellie after she was dead said the break was not a bad one, and could have been put in splints. After a couple of weeks, he said, she would have been all right, and if of no further service for driving, would have been very valuable for breeding.

Mr. Sage was very indignant over the whole matter. He said: "I think the Erie Company is responsible. I know I have to pay such damages on my road up in Dutchess County. Every little while a horse or a cow gets on my track up there and gets killed, and I have to pay right smart damages. Some people tell me that some of the farmers drive their horses on the tracks purposely, so that they will get killed and they can get pay for them.

"It is not true, however," continued Mr. Sage, "that I have commenced the suit as yet—that is, I do not know that it has been commenced. I left the whole matter with my attorney, Mr. Snyder, of Nyack. He knows what to do, but has not told me yet what he has done besides writing a letter to the Erie folks. But they have got to pay. If I have to pay in such cases, it's only fair that they should, too."

CAPT. AYRES NOW FREE.

President Cleveland Sets Aside the Verdict of the Court Martial.

President Cleveland has reviewed the case of Capt. Ayres of the United States Army, who was recently court-martialed and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. After an exhaustive examination of the papers in the case, he has set aside the verdict of the court and restored Capt. Ayres to duty.

From the time the charges were made until the President set aside the court's verdict, a period of six months, the accused officer was under arrest and confined to his quarters.

Capt. Ayres was charged with having given utterance to malicious and libelous language about Capt. Davis, an associate officer in the same regiment, and also with having forwarded a communication, accusing Capt. Davis of drunkenness, direct to the War Department, instead of forwarding it through the regular channels, which was in disobedience to the regulations. The latter charge appeared to be the chief of the accusations against Capt. Ayres, who, however, showed that he had made three attempts to have his charges against Capt. Davis forwarded to the War Department through regular channels, but in each case the papers failed to reach the authorities. Then he wrote direct to the Secretary of War. This was, of course, a breach of discipline, but the punishment was considered to be much more severe than the facts warranted, particularly as the accused had been under arrest for six months. The action of the President is looked upon as a complete vindication for Capt. Ayres.

Opened Its Enlarged Quarters.

The German Poliklinik formally opened its enlarged quarters, at 78 and 80 Seventh Street, yesterday. Tea was served in the upper rooms by women interested in the institution to the thirty-five members of the house medical staff and some of the contributors to its support. The entire building at 80 Seventh Street has been added to the Poliklinik and its interior remodeled to accommodate new departments of the service. Many new appointments have been added. During the year the attending physicians have responded to 61,227 calls for medical assistance. The average daily attendance of patients is 197. The work of the institution is entirely charitable, and during the past year has involved the disbursement of $7,082 in relieving distress among the poor people of the neighborhood.

Premiums for Brooklyn Bonds.

Bids for $2,113,000 Brooklyn City bonds were opened yesterday by Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer. The bonds are payable in gold, and are issued for the new East River Bridge, $330,000; for new school buildings, $342,000; for water supply extensions, $750,000; for sewers, $100,000; for local improvements, $245,000; for a bridge over Newtown Creek, $112,000, and for various other municipal purposes. The bids aggregated $2,816,000 and ranged from 100 to 101.25. The principal bidders were H. B. Wilson & Co., who put in bids for $1,874,000 of the bonds at prices running from 100 to 101.10; Farson, Leach & Co., $750,000, at par, and $250 premium; the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $200,000, at 100.05, and C. J. Turner & Co., $1,172,000, at 100.21. The awards will be made to-day.

Mr. Comstock Makes Complaint.

Albert Martin Frank of the firm of Frank Brothers, importers of novelties at 44 Ann Street, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Anthony Comstock. Frank was charged with selling indecent pictures. He furnished $500 bail and will have an examination next week. The alleged indecent pictures were in little ten-cent "kinetoscopes."

HIS CONTRACT ILLEGAL

###

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. (Member of New York Stock Exchange.) R. B. DODGE.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
AND
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.
Under Plan and Agreement Dated December 14, 1895.
23 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, November 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of First, Second, or Third Preference income bonds, Deferred Income bonds, or Stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before November 26, 1896, make payment of all such assessments due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest upon the amount thereof from the several dates when such assessments were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of such bonds or stock deposited, will, upon November 26, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to be parties to the said Plan and Agreement, or to be entitled to any benefit thereunder or in the securities deposited or assessments paid, and will without right of redemption absolutely forfeit their bonds or stock deposited, together with any part of the assessments paid. In every such case the Managers may sell such bonds and stock deposited, and all right in the cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or the new securities which may be issued in respect thereof, to any purchaser paying such amount as the Managers may determine, and the proceeds thereof will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan, and as a reserve for the uses of the New Company, in the discretion of the Managers.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.
New-York, Philadelphia, and London, November 6, 1896.

Referring to our circular of May 6, 1896, notice is hereby given that after November 26, 1896, no further deposits of the above-described bonds and stocks will be received under the plan of reorganization.

Deposits will be received up to that date, but only on payment of the assessments in full, with six per cent. interest from the dates when the several installments were due and payable, and a penalty of

$20.00 per $1,000 General Mortgage Bond and First, Second, or Third Preference Income Mortgage Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
.50 per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896**, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates, and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A strong market, with outsiders buying, was demoralized by sudden and aggressive raids, attended by sensational rumors. Money's highest rate was 6 per cent.; it dropped to 4.

Vicious onslaughts were made on the stock market just before the close of business yesterday, and quotations were knocked down. The average loss was about one point. Two or three conspicuous stocks declined more, but a majority of the list went off only fractionally.

***

Silly tales of impending disaster were sent galloping round the Stock Exchange district to help the smashing campaign along. A Cuban war was started; Bryan was claiming election; Mark Hanna was disturbed; Indiana was conceded to the Populists; a few banks were in trouble; all the Standard Oil millionaires were liquidating; the Attorney General had served notice of a suit to wind up the affairs of the Sugar Trust.

These are samples merely. The list was far longer. It was bluer. And a peculiarity of it was that the whole box of evils was emptied all at once—just before the close of the day's business, when (without time to run rumors down) Wall Street is always most at the mercy of such stock jobbery.

***

Of course nobody seriously imagined that the crowding canards could be true; but so great has been the recent strain in the financial world that most bedraggled scare crows are able to cut some figure. The owners of stocks did not sell, but they did halt in their buying, and the market was practically given over for the time to bear traders, who, offering stocks down by wholesale, succeeded in extending a big short interest throughout the whole list.

***

One of the most important operators of Wall Street, who hitherto has usually been active on the bull side whenever Sugar Trust stock has risen, is credited with having been caught short of a large line of that skyrocket specialty, and finally to have made a settlement outside of the open market, one of the terms of his deal being that he was to be given the market, so far as inside interests were concerned, long enough to get himself comfortably situated to join in the campaign now interrupted for his accommodation.

***

A Standard Oil magnate who is known to have added largely to his holdings of St. Paul during the demoralization that followed Bryan's nomination was yesterday turning paper profits into cash, so the Street had it. Sales of St. Paul aggregating 10,000 shares were set down to his account. Brokers known to be close to him were open sellers. This started aggressive bear tactics against St. Paul, which next to Sugar Trust was the most active stock of the day.

***

Wall Street, always happiest in imagining that it has solved a mystery, made much of its Standard Oil "point." What may be a later discovery is the probability that this millionaire (whose books so many people profess to be keeping) has really been toying with the too sensitive imaginations of Stock Exchange wiseacres. When a man of Wall Street consequence takes all the galleries into his confidence there is a Wall Street man to be a trifle shy of. He might be buying on the quiet while selling so freely on parade. Such a thing would hardly be a novelty.

***

Hammering prices down by putting out short contracts is not the gravest evil that could overtake the stock market. A short interest has sometimes its uses—its benefits even to the bull side. The present short interest represents plunging. It is based on the notion that investors are to be scared by lies, making the lies big and making them numerous. There have been times when such campaigning did not work well.

***

On all sides, even in the midst of the bustling raids, there were evidences yesterday afternoon that the recessions forced in values were being taken advantage of by buyers who were either hitherto apprehensive of risks or who, having previously bought, had sold out and were now glad to take back what they had let go.

***

It can be taken as certain that people who buy good stocks now buy in concert with the strongest men in the financial world. It is now chiefly a matter of prudence in buying. Danger lies in overloading. Raids will come right along. Rumors and scares and reactions are due continually. Thin margins are where peril is. Buyers who cannot be scared out or forced out, will find themselves in the company of the foremost capitalists of the country. It is better to buy less and be safe than to buy more and take the extra risks that bear raiders impose.

***

Nowhere is there a break in the conservative Wall Street sentiment that the United States is at the beginning of a period of great and profitable industrial and commercial activity. Wall Street never yet failed to anticipate and discount changing conditions.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas	½	Flint & P. M.	2¼
Consol. Gas	½	Flint & P. M. pf.	6¼
Erie 1st pf.	½	Met. Traction	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	2¼	Morris & Essex	1½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	¾	N. J. Central	1½
Am. Sug. Refs.	4½	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	1	North. Pac. pf., all	
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¾	in. pd.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y. Cent. & W.	½
Bay State Gas	3	O.R. & N., all in. pd.	4
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	P. & R., all in. pd.	¾
Chi. & Northwest	1	St. L. & Southw. pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	Texas Pac.	½
Gen. Electric	¾	Union Pac.	⅝
Ill. Central	¾	U. S. Cordage pf.	½
Ill. Steel	7½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Lake Shore	½	Wabash	½
Minn. & St. L.	1	Wabash pf.	⅝
Minn. Iron	1	West. Union	3
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1¾
Mo. Pacific	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4½	Mo. Pac. con.	3
B., C. R. & N. 1st	1½	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	1¾
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	4½	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	2¾
C., C., C. & I. gen.	2	Rio Grande W. 1st	2
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st,	
Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1	Dakota ext.	2¾
Iowa Central 1st	1	Tol. & O. Cent. 1st	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1½	Wabash deb. B.	1
Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 5s	3	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	5
Mex. Int. 1st	1½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1½
Mo., K. & T., 1st	1	West. Nor. Car. 1st	1½

BONDS DECLINED.

At., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	1¾	N. P., col. tr. notes,	
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1¼	t. r.	1
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t.r.	½	O.S. L. & U. N. con.,	
Ft.W. & D.C., 1st, t.r.	1	t. r.	2
L. N. A. & Chi. gen.	1	Wabash 2d	2
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money was freely offered at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper in moderate demand. Rates 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable and high-class single names and 6½@7 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $112,610,292; balances, $7,832,631; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,365,281.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull, but firmer in tone. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81@$4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c discount. Boston—Par and 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

***

The money market yesterday showed conditions favorable to a further easing and lower rates. From the indications it would appear that loanable funds are to be in still better supply in the next few days. As yet expected business improvement and activity have not asserted themselves, and until new demands grow much larger money will be comparatively plenty; it is altogether likely, so bankers say, that there will not be sufficient demand to keep rates even as high as they now are.

The banks, in almost every instance, expect a decidedly easy market. This is evidenced by the words of the President of one of the most important Wall Street banks, who said, when asked for an opinion on the money market situation:

"Do you want me to cry down my own wares? Do you want me to go on record as expecting three-per-cent. money when I am trying to get six?"

There is, however, one factor that may operate against an easy market. If there is any considerable increase in the supply of commercial paper, the banks will withdraw much money now offered on call and put it out to merchants where there is a better return. But at present there is very little commercial paper for sale—another indication that the business world is making no splurge demands on the money market.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were quieter on the London market, and sales to realize profits brought prices at the close generally a fraction below those of yesterday. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 37¾. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛ to 80½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 99; New-York Central, ¼, to 99; Reading, ¼, to 15½; Atchison, ¼, to 16⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 60, Erie at 16⅞, and Pennsylvania at 55¼. British consols closed unchanged for money, at 109⅛, and 1-16 higher for the account, at 109⅜.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £374,866 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which a week ago was 53.00 per cent., now stands at 51.97 per cent., as against a decline from 58.35 per cent. to 58.02 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £155,000.

Paris rentes sold at 102f. 47½c., and exchange on London at 25f. 20c.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 8,300,000f. gold and a decrease of 1,300,000f. silver.

***

One of the most important banking houses in Wall Street has received from a London banker, who stands high in European financial circles, a letter concerning the situation abroad, from which the following extract is made:

"I find sentiment as to American shares most favorable. If your election results, as you predict in advices to us, in an overwhelming vote against dishonest finance, I believe London and the Continent will be eager to buy American securities. In financial circles it is the general opinion that business and trade in your country are on the eve of revival and that investment in American enterprises will prove profitable, assuming the maintenance of a gold standard of currency.

"English financiers have been closely watching your railroad reorganizations, and I think the shares of such properties will meet with particular favor among investors in Europe. They are low in price and they have been reconstructed upon good foundations, and I believe their stock will be bought by Europe.

"Whatever buying is done by Europe after your election will be transacted through New-York houses more than on the London Stock Exchange. The American stocks which are listed here will naturally share in the activity, but in my opinion the major part of the purchases will be in stocks and bonds dealt in only on American Exchanges. The speculators will trade in London in the international stocks, but European buying will be largely for investment, and directly with you."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds reacted slightly. The 4s 1925 fell off ½, the 5s coupon ⅝, and the 4s 1907 registered ¼. The sales were $32,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120, and $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¾
4s, c., 1907	109	110
4s, r., 1925	119½	120½
4s, c., 1925	119½	120
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

IMPROVEMENT GRADUAL.

Mr. Charles F. Grant of Grant Brothers, talking of the stock market situation, said yesterday:

"McKinley's actual majority in the Electoral college is going to have considerable effect on the market. On Wednesday, when it looked as though the sound-money victory had been an enormous one, stocks reflected the general good feeling over the result of the election. Since then, as the Bryan vote has grown larger, the stock market has been adversely affected. It is this factor that is largely influencing prices now.

"There must be taken into consideration also the fact that there is a great deal of stock yet to be realized on—stock that was taken up some time ago and carried over the election on the belief that McKinley would be successful. Much of this has come out in the past few days, but there is still more to be sold. For these reasons, I think it probable that we will see somewhat lower prices before this reaction is over.

"In the long run, the election of Mr. McKinley must have its good effect. The mere fact that the silver question is settled, if only for four years, is sufficient to start a business revival and to restore public confidence. But I do not look for the outside public to rush to Wall Street and give us at once great activity in speculation. I think the public, at present, is too poor to do this. It will have to make money in outside business channels before it can come into the stock market.

"That we are going to have good times and, eventually, advancing prices, I have not the slightest doubt. But I do not expect any great boom. I do not think everybody is going to get rich in a day. The improvement will be gradual."

CONFIDENCE WILL REMAIN.

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange house of Prince & Whitely, said yesterday in discussing the stock market outlook:

"One of the great factors in this reaction in prices is the hammering that is being done by traders who sold out long stocks at the high prices on Wednesday, and who now want to get quotations down where they can get in the market again. All sorts of rumors are being circulated, and every effort possible is being made to this end.

"There has been much long stocks sold and profits taken since the election. It was generally believed that a reaction would come, and many people who were long have sold their stocks, expecting to come into the market again at lower prices. This selling has aided the pounding that the professional contingent has indulged in. The reaction is probably a natural one, and its effect should be healthy.

"I do not think there is any doubt as to the market's future course. Reactionary declines are to be expected. We had a great deal of discounting, and consequently there were many profits to be realized. But, as to the general effect of McKinley's election on our market, there can be very little question. With the only ground for doubt removed, there must be general improvement throughout the country in every line of business; there must be a widespread restoration of confidence, and a long era of advancing prices in the stock market."

WALL STREET TALK.

Cynical Wall Street! Tobacco Trust stock booms to 84, and a 4 per cent. dividend is announced. Forthwith the quotation is 79. Some games are played out.

***

A bet was made on the Stock Exchange yesterday that $25,000,000 more foreign gold would be imported before New Year's.

***

Philadelphia brokers are talking of encouraging developments in Lehigh Valley affairs.

***

The Standard Oil Trust, in addition to its regular 3 per cent. quarterly dividend, declares a 2 per cent. bonus.

A BOSTON "SECURITY."

One of the principal losses scored in the stock market yesterday was in the quotation for Bay State Gas. It went down, not because it was raided, but apparently of its own weight. Possibly the new controllers of the property have been able to acquire some new information. Corporation books are sometimes great school teachers.

The following from the financial review of The Boston Herald has Wall Street interest in it:

"The Bay State Gas situation grows a little clearer, although it is not yet possible, and probably never will be, to tell the full story of the deal which has consigned President J. Edward Addicks to the political field in Delaware and turned the Boston Gas plants over to the Standard Oil crowd. It is learned in informed quarters that under the deal the new management of the local gas companies is made secure for a series of years.

"While it is denied that gas people had anything to do with the Buchanan receivership, it could not have served them better if they had ordered it. The receivership struck Mr. Addicks in a vulnerable point, below the political belt, so to speak. It threatened to cost him the boss-ship of Delaware politics and the United States Senatorship. If he would withdraw from the Boston gas business, opposition to his political schemes could be diminished and the receivership removed. The receivership was evidently a means to an end, or, rather, two ends, one political and the other pecuniary.

"The purchase of the Buchanan gas securities by the so-called Standard Oil party satisfied the pecuniary end. Just how the political end was served has not transpired. Perhaps ex-Senator Higgins, Mr. Addicks's Delaware opponent, can explain how his antagonism to Mr. Addicks was mollified. One thing is supplied by these events, and that is an example of how the courts are used by individual security holders to force a market for their securities, and how the most serious charges of wrongdoing are withdrawn when the forced market has been availed of. This gas business is an incident in the National political campaign of 1896, not the least interesting among incidents. Mr. Addicks is out of the Boston gas business or out of direct connection with it, but as a Delaware politician and United States Senator [?] he will still remain in the public eye.

"Massachusetts can spare the man who is said to have amassed a fortune converting solid investments here into the most uncertain speculations, but as for Delaware, with Mr. Addicks as boss, Massachusetts can but recite the oft repeated prayer of the late Oliver Warner, the same that his successors in the Secretaryship of State affix to Thanksgiving proclamations, amended so as to substitute Delaware for Massachusetts.

"The output of gas in Boston for October includes the companies in the Bay State Gas combination. Below are the figures, (000 omitted,) which show an increase of 5.4 per cent. over last year:

October.	1896.	1895.	Inc.
Boston company	106,210	100,143	2,076
Roxbury	20,727	20,715	12
Dorchester	16,761	13,503	3,258
South Boston	10,518	9,618	900
Total	154,225	147,979	6,246
Brookline	70,167	64,631	5,536
Total	224,392	212,610	11,782
Since Jan. 1	1,359,896	1,237,771	122,125

"It is said that no sooner was the Bay State Gas receivership discharged Saturday by the court than another batch of lawyers appeared in Delaware by train to make themselves parties to the suit, and raise the price of settlement, but they were just too late."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex.	165	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	210	Mercantile	170
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Exch.	110
Chatham	250	Metropolis	400
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	National Union	175
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	225
Commerce	188	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank N. A.	127
East River	120	Park	255
Fifth Avenue	2800	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	140
Fourth National	165	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	300	Second National	425
German-American	105	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	515	United States Nat.	175
Irving	150	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	115

There was a sale of 187 shares of Tradesmen's at 90.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65⅛. Sales of 7,000 ounces at 64⅝@64¾.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50 @51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,049,057.10 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,049 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,039 green.

Bar silver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1898:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$50,725,048
Imports for same period	74,843,186
Net imports	$24,118,138
Net exports to date, 1895	44,830,638
Net exports to date, 1894	66,284,887
Net exports to date, 1893	12,470,185

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Bulwer sold at 42, 100 Brunswick at 22, 500 do. at 21, seller 60; 200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .08, 500 Croesus at .02, 100 Mount Rosa at 16, 500 Pharmacist at 16, and 100 Portland at 1.40.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities yesterday at the New-York Real Estate sales rooms:

16 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 161.

100 shares New-York Biscuit Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 51.

50 shares Diamond Match Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 131½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Revised Daily for The New-York Times by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	105	..
American Bank Note	46½	42½
American Surety Company	190	205
American Typefounders' Company	34	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104	105½
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	101	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	165½	167½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	72
Brooklyn Elevated	4½	6½
Brooklyn, Queens C. & Sub. 5s	95	100
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	107
Buffalo Street Railway stock	72	75
Celluloid Company stock	58	65
Central & South American Telegraph	116	120
Central Cross-Town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	140	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	55
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	85
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	..
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	14	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	..
Continental National Bank	130	137
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	47	52
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	165	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111	113
†D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	102	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	95	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	..
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	195	200
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	83	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	54	..
Fourth National Bank	162	167
Gallatin National Bank	290	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	87	91
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	75	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	25
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	92	..
‡Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	89½	91½
Hudson River Telephone stock	51½	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	515	530
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	124	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	106
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co., 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	102	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	59	62
Journeay & Burnham	7	40
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	80	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	98½	102½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	..
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64
Lorillard Company pf.	100	105
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. R. R. 6s	100	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	9½	13½
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	142	152
Mechanics' National Bank	200	209
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12¾	14¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	52	55
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	83½	87
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	225	..
National Citizens' Bank	120	135
National Bank of Commerce	197	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	100
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stock	¾	2
N. Y. Gas & E. R. Gas Company stock	3	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	62	67
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	102	104½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	90	93
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	43	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	11½	14½
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	99	102
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	5	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	100	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	80
Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	200
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9	11
P., McK. port & Y. R. & P. 5 p. c. stock	118	123
Postal Telegraph & Cable	85	88
Pratt & Whitney	..	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	74
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	46½
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	78	88
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	63	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	184	194
‡Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	60	63
Standard Gas	79	81
Standard Gas pf.	105	108
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	250	255
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	86	92
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	162½	165½
Title Guarantee & Trust	274	280
‡Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	80	..
Trenton Potteries	6½	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	32	..
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	65	66½
†Union Ferry 5s	..	103
†Union Railway 1st 5s	101	104
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	800	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	82½	86½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	65	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	..	205
United States Trust	1055	1065
Wagner Car Company	154	158
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	60	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	88	92
Worcester Traction	16½	18½
Worcester Traction pf.	90½	92½
Worthington Pump pf.	72	76

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	.....
4th week October.	$42,507	$60,586	.....
Month	142,483	176,639	.....
From July 1	526,623	583,253	.....
From Jan. 1	1,196,638	1,281,416	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week October.	$115,537	$76,073	$91,862
Month	343,992	237,686	284,771
From July 1	1,238,398	1,071,905	1,182,

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 5, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	17	220	American Cotton Oil..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
59	60¼	825	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	59½	60	59	60	– ¾
7	7½	2,345	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	7⅛	7½	7	7	– ⅛
19⅝	20¼	172	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	21	21	21	21	– ⅛
117⅜	117½	76,471	Am. Sugar Refg.....	120¼	120½	116⅜	117⅜	– 1¼
101	102	112	Am. Sugar Refg. pf....	102½	102½	101⅜	101⅜	– 1¼
79	79¼	19,189	American Tobacco.....	80	84	79	79	– 1¼
15¼	15½	14,655	Am. Tobacco pf.....	102	102	102	102	– 1¼
24½	24⅞	12,053	At., T. & S.F. all in pd.	16	16	15½	15½	
16½	16⅞	520	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	26	26	24	24⅝	
15⅝	16	4,680	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15⅜	16	15⅜	16	– 1¼
48½	49½	425	Bay State Gas.....	17¼	17⅜	16	16	– 1¼
16¾	17	2,735	Canada Southern.....	48½	49¼	48½	49	– 3
78⅞	79	31,980	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17⅜	17	17	
73⅝	70⅜	33,545	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	79½	80⅜	78¾	79	– ⅝
76⅝	76⅞	39,108	Chicago, Mil. & St. P..	75	77⅜	75	76	+ ⅝
103⅛	103⅜	1,580	Chicago & Northw....	77⅝	77¾	76½	76¾	– ⅝
69⅝	69¾	12,824	Chicago, R. I. & Pac..	103½	104¼	103¼	103½	– 1¼
...	...	10	Chicago Stock Yards..	69¾	70¾	69	69¾	– 1
29¼	29¾	570	C., C., C. & St. L.....	101	101	101	101	– 1¼
20	21	1,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron...	29½	30	29½	29½	
16¼	17	475	Col., H. V. & Tol....	20½	20¼	20	20½	– ½
153	154½	565	Consolidated Gas Co..	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	– ½
126	127	4	Delaware & Hudson....	153½	154	153½	154	– ½
157	160	300	Del., Lack. & West....	125¾	127¼	125⅞	127¼	+ ½
43⅜	44¼	1,000	Den. & Rio Grande pf..	157½	159	157½	158½	– ½
57⅝	16	1,935	Erie	44⅜	44⅝	44¼	44¼	– 1¼
35¼	36¼	283	Erie 1st pf.....	16¾	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	– ¾
21	22	1	Erie 2d pf.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	– ¾
6¼	64½	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	20	20	20	20	+ ¾
55	44	500	Flint & P. M.....	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+2¼
30⅜	30¾	4,380	Flint & P. M. pf.....	14	16	14	14	+2¼
95	97	100	General Electric.....	40¼	40¾	40½	40½	+6½
47½	52	100	Illinois Central.....	30¾	30¾	29¾	30⅝	– ⅝
88¾	90¼	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	93¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	– ⅝
30	32	100	Iowa Central.....	46½	46½	46½	46½	– 7½
27½	28	1,200	Iowa Central pf.....	9	9	9	9	
18	19	100	Laclede Gas.....	32	32	32	32	–2
151	153	325	Lake Erie & Western..	27	28	27	27¾	+ ¼
60¼	60¾	410	Lake Shore	19	19	19	19	+ ¼
49½	49¾	12,280	Long Island.....	150¾	151	150¾	151	– 1½
1	1½	100	Louis. & Nashville....	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	
3½	4	300	L., N. A. & Chi.	40⅞	50¾	49¼	49¾	– ⅝
95½	95¾	7,721	L., N. A. & Chi. pf....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
104¼	106	1,290	Manhattan Con.....	3⅛	3	3	3¼	– ¼
88¼	93¾	100	Metropolitan Traction.	94	97¾	94	95¾	– ¼
17⅜	18½	150	Mexican Central.....	104½	106	104	106	+2
62	65	600	Minn. & St. Louis....	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
12½	13	200	Minnesota Iron.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	– 1
27¼	27¼	2,150	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	64½	64½	63	63	– 1
23½	23¾	3,651	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅛
20	22½	100	Missouri Pacific.....	27¾	28¼	27¼	27½	– ⅛
161½	165	160	Mobile & Ohio	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞	– ⅛
26	26¼	4,310	Morris & Essex.....	21	21	21	21	– ⅛
88	89	1,100	National Lead Co.....	161½	161¾	161½	161½	– ⅛
16	17	10	National Lead Co. pf..	26	27⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛
105	106	360	National Linseed Oil...	89¾	89¾	88½	88¾	
94	95½	274	New-Jersey Central....	16	16	16	16	
173	177	5	New-York Central.....	107½	107½	106¼	106½	– ⅛
12	13	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	95	95	95	95	–1
9⅜	9¼	5	N. Y., Ont. & W.....	177	177	177	177	
26¾	27¼	950	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	13	13	13	13	
5½	5¼	550	N. Y., S. & W.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
15¼	15½	650	N. Y. S. & W. pf.....	27	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
23¼	23½	1,345	North American.....	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	– ⅛
14⅜	15	1,005	N. P., all in. pd.....	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜	– ⅛
19	19¾	175	N. P. pf., all in. pd....	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	– ⅛
20	22	100	Ontario & Western....	15	15⅛	14¾	14¾	– ⅛
2	2½	2,150	Oregon Imp., t. r....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
23½	24	45,550	Or. R. & N., all in. pd.	20	20	20	20	–4
14	14¼	200	Pacific Mail.....	24	24	23	23½	– ⅝
158	160	120	P. & R., all in. pd....	30	30½	28¾	29½	– ⅝
10	10½	300	P., C. & St. L.....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	– ⅝
110	113	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	160	160	159½	159½	– ¾
42	43	100	St. L. Southw. pf....	9½	10	9½	9½	– ¾
9½	9¾	1,610	St. P., Minn. & Man..	111	111	111	111	
28	28¼	5,307	St. P. & Omaha	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
28	28¼	8,735	Southern Railway.....	10	10	9¾	9¾	– ⅛
8⅜	8¾	500	Southern Railway pf..	29	29	28¼	28¼	– ⅛
...	...	26	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29¼	29½	28	28¼	– ⅛
10⅛	10¼	16,827	Texas Pacific.....	9	9	8½	8½	– 1½
3	3¼	100	Third Avenue	162½	164	162½	164	– ⅛
5⅛	5¼	1,650	Union Pacific.....	10⅜	11⅛	10	10¼	– ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	100	U. P., D. & G.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	– ⅛
18	20½	40	U. S. Cordage.....	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	– ⅛
43	48	10	U. S. Cordage pf.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	–2
9¾	10⅛	615	U. S. Cordage gtd....	21	21	21	21	
64¼	64½	3,850	U. S. Express.....	46	46	46	46	
21	21⅜	687	U. S. Leather.....	10¼	10¼	9¾	10¼	– ⅝
74	75	1,176	U. S. Leather pf.....	64⅜	65¼	64¼	64½	–1¼
7	7⅛	340	U. S. Rubber.....	21¾	22¼	21⅝	22	–1¼
16¾	17¼	1,640	U. S. Rubber pf.....	74	74¾	74	74½	+ ¼
85⅞	86	8,196	Wabash	7	7	7	7	– ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	6,825	Wabash pf.....	17½	17½	17	17	– ⅛
30½	32½	445	Western Union Tel....	86¾	86¾	85⅝	86	–1
			Wheeling & L. E.....	7¾	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	– ⅝
Sales.....		414,982	Wheel. & L. E. pf.....	31⅞	32⅜	31¼	32	–1⅝

Silver.

64⅜	65⅛	7,000	Bullion certificates....	64⅜	64¾	64⅜	+ ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Erie 4s, prior bds		Phil & R 1st Pref Inc,	
2,000.....	69	1,000.....	91½	Trust Co certfs, all	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		10,000.....	91	installments paid	
5,000.....	71½	10,000s20F.....	91¼	25,000.....	48
6,000.....	71	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		10,000.....	47⅝
12,000.....	71¼	1,000.....	90	12,000.....	47½
5,000.....	71½	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s		5,000.....	47⅝
10,000.....	71½	1,000.....	110	10,000.....	47⅝
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		Internat & Gt N 1st		25,000.....	47½
10,000.....	26	4,000.....	116	22,000.....	47½
A, T & S F gen 4s		Iowa Central 1st 5s		10,000.....	47⅝
5,000.....	78¾	1,000.....	96	10,000.....	47⅝
5,000.....	78¾	Kan Pac 1st Cons,		20,000.....	47⅝
7,000c.....	78¾	Trust Co certfs		40,000.....	47⅝
10,000.....	78¾	20,000.....	70½	20,000.....	47⅝
1,000.....	78¾	10,000.....	70¾	20,000.....	47⅝
16,000.....	78¾	5,000.....	71	5,000.....	47½
5,000.....	78¾	Mich Cent cons 7s		2d Pref Inc. Tr Co	
10,000.....	78¾	4,000.....	112½	certfs, all installments paid	
1,000.....	79	Mexican Int 1st 4s		40,000.....	35
15,000.....	78⅞	5,000.....	72	5,000.....	35⅜
10,000.....	79	10,000.....	72½	2,000.....	35⅞
2,000.....	79	Mil & St Paul, Chic &		25,000.....	35½
7,000.....	79	Pac Western 5s		Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr	
15,000.....	79	1,000.....	113	Co certfs, assented	
10,000b3.....	79	7,000.....	112½	5,000.....	79½
25,000.....	79	Minn & St L con 5s		1,000.....	80
7,000.....	79	1,000.....	113	7,000.....	79½
25,000.....	79	M., K. & Tex 1st 4s		23,000.....	80
5,000.....	79	1,000.....	83	20,000.....	80½
28,000.....	79	8,000.....	83½	10,000.....	80
5,000.....	79	24,000.....	83⅞	2,000.....	80½
5,000.....	79	13,000.....	84	4,000.....	80
45,000.....	79	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		10,000.....	79½
20,000.....	79	10,000.....	59½	25,000.....	79⅝
4,000.....	79	5,000.....	59⅜	12,000.....	79⅝
6,000.....	79	28,000.....	58¾	10,000.....	79⅝
Arstin & Northwest 1st		10,000.....	59	45,000.....	79⅝
9,000.....	81¾	7,000.....	59½	10,000.....	80
Baltimore & Ohio 1st,		5,000.....	58½	St Paul, M & M 1st,	
Parkersb'g Branch		Missouri Pac 3d		Dakota Extension	
3,000.....	100	1,000.....	100	3,000.....	115
Baltimore & Ohio 5s,		Mo Pac 1st Cons		St P & Nor Pac 6s	
1885-1925		1,000.....	86	3,000.....	123
1,000.....	87	Mob & Ohio new 6s		San An & Ar P 4s	
Bur, C Rap & N 1st		4,000.....	117	10,000.....	53½
2,000.....	103½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s		Seattle, L S & E 1st,	
1,500.....	106	5,000.....	66¾	Trust Co certfs	
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		N Y Cent Deb 5s		1,000.....	40
20,000.....	98	13,000.....	103⅜	So Pac, N Mex 1st	
Canada So 1st Gtd		1,000.....	104¾	10,000.....	103¼
2,000.....	108	N Y, Ont & W con 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		2,000s20F.....	110	1,000.....	90¼
51,000.....	106½	N Y, Sus & West 1st,		1,000.....	90¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Refunding 5s		1,000.....	90¼
10,000.....	72¾	3,000.....	100½	17,000.....	90
10,000.....	72⅝	North Pac 1st 6s		1,000.....	89¾
10,000.....	72¾	7,000.....	115	Tenn C'l Ir & R 6s,	
Chic, B & Q conv 5s		3,000.....	115¼	Tenn Div 6s	
16,000.....	114½	1,000.....	116	1,000.....	80
Chic & E Ill gen 5s		North Pac 1st Reg		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000.....	100	5,000.....	115¼	7,000.....	86½
40,000.....	97	North Pac cons 5, Tr Co		6,000.....	86½
4,000.....	97¼	certfs, assented		Tex & Pac 2d ino	
3,000.....	98	106,000.....	51	10,000.....	22
Chicago & Erie 1st		21,000.....	50¾	1,000.....	21½
2,000.....	107½	5,000.....	51	20,000.....	21
15,000.....	108	30,000.....	50½	50,000.....	21¼
10,000s20F.....	107¼	5,000.....	50½	2,000.....	21⅜
Chic G L & C Co 1st		37,000.....	50	8,000.....	22
20,000.....	93	Nor Pac col trust notes,		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st,		J P M & Co certfs		2,000.....	106
Trust Co certfs		10,000.....	91	5,000.....	106½
5,000.....	43	Ohio Southern 1st		Union Elev 1st 6s	
5,000.....	42¾	12,000.....	89	1,000.....	71½
15,000.....	42¾	10,000.....	89⅜	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
10,000.....	42¾	3,000.....	89¼	21,000.....	34
10,000.....	42¾	5,000.....	89¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000.....	43	1,000.....	89¼	1,000.....	104¾
1,000.....	42⅝	2,000.....	89½	2,000.....	104⅞
5,000.....	42⅞	Oregon Short Line 6s		Wabash 2d 5s	
2,000.....	42¼	1,000.....	112¼	1,000.....	71
2,000.....	42¼	6,000.....	112	2,000.....	70
25,000.....	42¼	Trust Co certfs		Wabash Deb, Series B	
Chicago & Northwest,		4,000.....	111½	7,000.....	23
25-year deb 5s		5,000.....	111⅝	10,000.....	24
11,000.....	103	10,000.....	111½	West Shore Gtd 4s	
1,000.....	103⅛	3,000.....	111⅝	5,000.....	105
Chic, R I & P ext 5s		37,000.....	111⅝	5,000s3.....	105
4,000.....	50	Ore S L & U N Con,		5,000.....	105
5,000.....	101½	Trust Co certfs		2,000s3.....	105
C, C & Ind G M		50,000.....	64	6,000.....	104⅝
2,000.....	101¼	5,000.....	64	Registered	
Col & Greenville 1st		5,000.....	64½	1,000.....	104½
5,000.....	126	2,000.....	64	W N Y & Penn gen	
Col, H V & Tol 5s		2,000s3.....	64	6,000.....	45
6,000.....	110	7,000.....	64	W N Y & Penn Inc	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		10,000.....	64¼	1,000.....	13½
7,000.....	85	10,000.....	64½	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	
Erie gen 1ien 3-4s		Penn Co 4½s, Reg		25,000.....	110
50,000.....	90	1,000.....	109½	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st,	
2,000.....	64	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st		Trust Co certfs	
22,000.....	63½	4,000.....	89¾	11,000.....	37
1,000.....	63	Rich & Dan 6s		10,000.....	36¾
Ft Worth & D C 1st,		5,000.....	117	3,000.....	36½
Trust Co certfs		Rio Grande West 1st		St L & Iron Mountain 5s	
6,000.....	54	12,000.....	75	5,000.....	74½
Total sales				St L Southwestern 1st	
				1,000.....	68

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express..	148	152	Den. & R. G.....	18½		N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Alb. & Sus.....	175		D. M. & Ft. D....	7½	8½	2d pf.....	29	31½
Alt. & T. H. t. r.	55	62	D. M. & F. D. pf.	48	60	Nor. & West., all		
Am. Coal.....	111	125	D. S. S. & A.....	4½	6	in. paid.....	11	12
Am. Express....	110	115	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	97	100	Nor. & West. pf.,		
Ann Arbor.....	8	10½	Ev. & T. H.....	30	52	all in. paid....	16½	18
Ann Arbor pf....	21	25	Ev. & T. H. pf...	42	50	Ohio Southern....	8	10

Bid and Asked Stock Quotations—Continued.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Am. T. & C.....	53	55	Read. Nor. pf....	115	125	Ont. Mining.....	8	10
At. & Pac.....	⅛	½	Homestake.....	34½		Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid..	16¼	350
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Joliet & Chicago.	155		Penn Coal.....	320	
Boston A. L. pf..	100	105	Kan. & Mich....	4	8	Peo. & East.....	5	8
Brooklyn R. T....	22	23½	Keok. & D. M....	2½	4	Peo. & D. E.....	2¼	3½
Brunswick Co....	¼	1¼	K. & D. M. pf....	11	25	Pc., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	47	50
Buff., R. & P....	16	25	Lacled Gas pf....	70	80	P. F. W. & C....	159	
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	70	L. E. & W. pf....	71	72¼	Quicksilver.....	1	3
B., C. R. & N....	98	100	Mah. Coal R....	100	115	Quicksilver pf....		12
Canadian Pac....	57½	59	Mah. C. R. pf....	100	115	Rens. & Sar.....	175	
Central Pac.....	14¼	16	Man. Beach.....	5	10	Rome, W. & O....	110¼	112
Chicago G. W....	4¾	5¾	Md. Coal pf.....	40	60	St. L. S. F.....	4½	5
Chi. & Alton....	161		Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2	St. J. & G. I....	⅞	2
Chi. & Alton pf..	186		Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.....	75	79	St. P. & Dul.....	21	25
C. & E. Ill.....	40	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.....	44	50	St. P. & D. pf....	82	87
C. & E. Ill. pf....	93	100	Nat. Starch.....	5½	7	St. P. & O. pf....	121	125
C. M. & St. P. pf.		120	Nat. St. 1st pf..	45	60	So. Pacific.....	13	15
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Nat. St. 2d pf....	12	20	Tol. & Ohio Cent..	20	35
Clev. & Pitts....	162		New Cent. Coal..	5½	9	Tol. & O. C. pf..	50	75
Col. C. & I. Dev..	1	1¼	New-England		45¾	Wells-F. Express.	90	95
Col. Fuel & I. pf..		90	N. Y. C. & St. L.			West. Union Beef.	8½	8
C., H. & D. T. pf.	55	60	1st pf.....	73		Wis. Cent.....	3	3½
Com. Cable.....	140	160	Norfolk So.....	64½	70			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	21	21	21	21
1,480..	Am. Tobacco....	80	83¾	79½	79½
24,103..	Am. Sug. Ref..	120	120¾	116⅝	117¼
1,490..	At., T. & S. F.	16	16¾	15¼	15¼
20..	A., T. & S. F. pf.	25	25	25	25
4,880..	Chicago Gas....	74⅞	77¾	74⅞	76½
2,680..	C., R. I. & P....	69⅞	70⅝	69¾	69¾
9,360..	C. & Q.....	79⅝	80⅝	78⅞	79⅜
18,370..	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	78	78¾	77⅛	77
240..	Gen. Electric....	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅜
1,270..	Louis. & Nash..	49⅝	49¾	49¼	49¼
500..	Manhattan.....	94½	97½	94½	96
470..	Mo. Pacific.....	24½	24½	24	24¼
30..	Nat. Lead.....	27½	27½	26¾	26⅞
30..	N.Y.L.E. & W.	16¼	16¼	16	16
100..	N.Y.S. & W.pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26¾	26¾
10..	Pac. Mail.....	29¾	30⅛	29¾	29¾
100..	Southw'n pf....	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
10..	Southern Ry....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
300..	Tenn. C. & I....	29	29¼	28¾	28¾
10..	Texas Pacific....	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
160..	Union Pacific....	10¾	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝
100..	U. S. Cordage....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10..	Wabash pf.....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
430..	West. Union....	86¾	86¾	86	86
73,653					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000..	A., T. & S.F. gen. 7s	79	79¼	79	79¼
17,000..	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
4,000..	N. Pac. con 5s..	50¾	50¾	50½	50½
10,000..	P. & R. gen. 6s..	79½	80	79½	80
2,000..	U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	120	120	120	120
$40,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The local market was reactionary. The trading was on a limited scale, with some realizing throughout the list. The weak feature was Union Traction, which was freely sold, and declined from 11⅜ to 10½. Philadelphia closed ⅝ lower. Metropolitan was the strong feature, closing ⅝ higher, at 105. The specialties were all very dull and closed at concessions of 1 point in United Gas Improvement, ¾ in Welsbach and Storage preferred, ⅛ in Heat preferred and Storage common, and ½ in Welsbach Commercial common. The balance of the market was featureless and closed steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid. Asked.
Baltimore Traction	18½ 18¾	18½ 18¾
Cambria	42½ 43	42¾ 43½
Choctaw	7 7¼	7 7¼
Con. Trac. stock	21 22	22
Electric Storage	28 29	28⅞ 29½
Electric Storage pf.....	30 31	31½ 31¾
Electro-Pneumatic	½	½
Hestonville	48 49	49 50
Hestonville pf	58 60	60
Hunt. & B. T.	23¼	23½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.....	50	49¼ 50
Indianapolis	16 17	17
Ins. Co. of N. A.....	21½	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	42½	43¼ 43 43¼
Lehigh Valley	30¾	31 31 31¼
Met. Traction	105	106½ 104¼ 104½
Northern Central		62 65
Northern Pacific pf.....	15¼	15½ 15½ 15½
Northern Pacific pf.....	23	23⅞ 23⅝ 24¼
Pennsylvania	52	52¼ 52¼ 52½
Penn. Traffic H. & P....	14½	14¾ 14¾ 14¾
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	22¼	22½ 22¾ 22¾
Penn. Steel	37	38 37 38
Penn. Steel pf.....		70 69 70
Phila. Traction	66¾	66¾ 66¾ 67
Phila. & Erie.....	16¾	16 16
Reading	14 11-16	14⅝ 15 1-16 15½
Rochester Ry.....		20 17
Union Traction	10½	10⅝ 11¼ 11⅜
United Cos. of N. J.....	237	236
United Gas Imp.....	70¾	71½ 72 72½
W. N. Y. & P.....	2¾	3 2⅝ 3
Welsbach	48¾	49 49½
Welsbach of Canada.....	1¾	2 2⅛ 1⅞ 2
Welsbach Commercial	26½	27 27 30
Welsbach Commercial pf.	17	68 65 68

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	73	80	75	80
N. J. Con. 5s	37	38	37	37
Newark Pass. 5s	83	85½	84	85
People's Trac. 5s	103		103	
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	69¾	70	70¼	70½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

J. P. Morgan & Co., as reorganization managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under plan and agreement of Dec. 14 last, give notice that all holders of certificates of deposit of securities included in said plan who have failed to make payment of any assessment and who shall not do so before Nov. 26 shall cease to be parties to the said plan and agreement and will without further notice be absolutely forfeit their securities, with any part of the assessment paid. In every such case the managers may sell such securities deposited and all right in the cash theretofore paid or the new securities which may be issued therefor to any purchaser, being such amount as the managers may determine, will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said plan and as a reserve for the uses of the new company in the discretion of the managers. Payments hereunder may be made at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London. In addition to the above, the bankers hereinafore named announce that up to Nov. 26 they will continue to receive deposits on payment of the assessments in full with 6 per cent. interest and a penalty of $20 per $1,000 general mortgage bond, first, second, or third preference income mortgage bonds; $1 per share of preferred stock and 50 cents per $1,000 deferred income bond. After Nov. 26 no further deposits will be received under the plan of reorganization.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has declared the quarterly dividend of $2 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable Dec. 1. Transfer books close Nov. 10, and reopen Dec. 2.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of November, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$108,270,873
Gold bullion	40,875,524
Total	$153,146,397
Net outstanding gold certificates	88,189,280
Balance	$64,956,117
Standard silver dollars	$370,527,008
Silver bullion	755,407
Total	$371,282,416
Net outstanding silver certificates	358,733,196
Balance	$12,549,220
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,948,434
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	112,029,846
Total	$122,978,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	122,978,280
United States notes	88,980,250
Net outstanding currency certificates	80,165,000 58,765,250
Balance	$64,956,117
Treasury notes of 1890	$39,631,734
National bank notes	11,904,782
Fractional silver coin	14,626,367
Fractional currency	24
Minor coin	1,118,780
Deposits in National banks	16,461,163
Bonds and interest paid	2,669,278
Total	$86,509,124
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,850,569
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,687,381
Disbursing officers' balances	22,914,017
Post Office Department account	2,598,868
Miscellaneous items	1,847,561
Total	$40,097,899
Balance	46,404,225
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$282,675,805

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.

MR. DEPEW'S FUTURE.

Is He to be a Cabinet Officer or Ambassador to England?

Chauncey M. Depew was in Concord, N. H., with his son yesterday. Consequently, he missed the congratulations and the questionings of a score or more of his friends who have become imbued with the idea that he is to be called to some important post under Mr. McKinley's Administration. The fact that Mr. McKinley invited Mr. Depew to visit him in Canton just before the close of the campaign perhaps laid the foundation for that idea.

Several eminent Republicans called at Mr. Depew's office in the Grand Central Station yesterday, presumably to talk with him about the political future. One of these callers, a man who has held a Cabinet position with honor to his party and to himself, said: "Unquestionably, Mr. Depew will be invited to grace the McKinley Administration in some capacity. He is the most brilliant and the most distinguished Republican in the State of New-York, and the fact that President Harrison asked him, after Blaine's resignation, to be Secretary of State gives him an additional political prestige.

"While I believe that Mr. Depew is able to fill any office with credit, I would rather see him appointed Minister to England than Secretary of State. In the Court of St. James's as he would appear at his best. Intellectually and socially, he would make an ideal Ambassador."

When Mr. Depew was invited into President Harrison's Cabinet he declined the honor on the ground that for the privilege of being Secretary of State four months he could not afford to make the business sacrifice that would be required. To some of his friends he intimated that were such a distinguished honor offered him at the beginning of a Presidential term his decision might be different. In mentioning the sacrifices that he would have to make in order to devote himself wholly to public life, Mr. Depew said that he would be obliged to give up the greater part of an income of $100,000 a year.

Within the past four years Mr. Depew's financial circumstances have greatly improved. He was a rich man when he declined President Harrison's invitation, but he is much richer now. In addition to the judicious investment of a large share of his earnings, he recently received a large legacy. Mrs. Nevins, formerly Mrs. Horace F. Clark, who died a short time ago, left him something like $200,000.

Mr. Depew has managed an extensive property for her since the death of her first husband, with results gratifying to her.

FILLMORE MANSION DRAPED.

Deplorable that the ex-President Disregarded Lincoln's Memory.

In an article describing the old Fillmore mansion, in Buffalo, published in the Sunday magazine supplement of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Oct. 18, it was stated that this was the only house in Buffalo that was not draped in mourning while the body of President Lincoln was in that city on the way to its last resting place, at Springfield, Ill. Vice President E. H. Pullen of the National Bank of the Republic of this city, believing that this statement was an injustice to the memory of Mr. Fillmore, has had inquiries made on the subject in Buffalo. He has received a letter from President Pascal P. Pratt of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, in that city, reading as follows:

"I have endeavored to obtain the facts relative to the matter mentioned in your letter. Mr. Fillmore, on retiring from the office of President of the United States, returned to Buffalo, where he resided until his death. He lived the life of a retired gentleman, and was not interested or engaged in business of any kind. He was a friend of Mr. Hurd, and entertained him at his house when he was in the city on his way to be inaugurated as President of the United States. The matter you refer to has been misrepresented and misunderstood. At the time the remains of President Lincoln rested in Buffalo, en route to Springfield, many houses and public buildings were draped in mourning, and among the number was the residence of ex-President Fillmore. Mr. Fillmore's house was not draped as early as some others, for the simple reason that he was not aware of the fact that residences and other buildings were being draped, but when informed of it, he immediately caused his house to be draped and the flag floated over his house draped.

"I obtained these facts from the Hon. S. S. Rogers and the Hon. James O. Putnam. This, I believe, is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Respectfully yours, PASCAL P. PRATT.

TO PROMOTE HORTICULTURE.

Land Secured by the American Society for Experimental Purposes.

The American Society for the Promotion of Scientific Horticulture has recently acquired land in widely separated sections of the country, the climatic and soil conditions of which are as unlike as it was possible to secure them, for the purpose of establishing horticultural experimental stations.

Extensive green and hot houses with modern improvements for heating and ventilating, and beautiful cottages for managers and assistants are some of the features of these stations.

The society expects to start a system of experiments that will be of the utmost importance to fruit growers throughout the United States. It is their intention shortly to commence the instruction of a number of young men in the science of horticulture and place them in charge of these stations. They are to be liberally instructed and provided for.

George C. Asper, the Secretary of the society, who lives at 444 West Forty-seventh Street, has devoted most of his life to horticultural matters, and he will direct every detail concerning these experiments. He has large horticultural interests in the upper part of the State, being the proprietor of the Mohawk Valley Nursery, near Schenectady, N. Y.

COMPLIMENTS THE POLICE.

Chief Conlin Praises His Men for Their Recent Good Work.

Chief Conlin has issued a statement congratulating the police force upon the excellent manner in which the trying work of the last few weeks had been accomplished and particularly for the manner in which every member performed his duty at the big sound-money parade on Saturday and election day. Never in the experience of Chief Conlin had there been an election that passed off so peaceably.

Chief Conlin called attention to the letter from Gen. Horace Porter, in which Gen. Porter stated that he had never seen the force appear to better advantage than at Saturday's parade. Gen. Porter said he believed that the vigilant, patient, and effective work of the police inspired citizens with increased confidence in the efficiency of the force.

In concluding his statement Chief Conlin said: "Continue in this manner the performance of all your duties, even the simplest, and the public whom you serve will be bound to feel that in referring to the police as a body the designation 'the finest' is not misapplied."

PROPOSALS.

CONSTRUCTION OF BREAKWATER IN DELAWARE Bay, Del., U. S. Engineer Office, 1428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon December 10, 1896, and then publicly opened, for constructing stone breakwater in Delaware Bay, Del. Information furnished on application. C. W. RAYMOND, Major, Engrs.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 29, 1896.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering materials and constructing battery at Sullivan Island, S. C., will be received here until 12 M. Nov. 30, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Frederic V. Abbot, Captain of Engineers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals for constructing gun battery on Dutch Island, R. I., will be received here until 11 A. M., November 24, 1896, and then opened. Information furnished on application. D. W. LOCKWOOD, Major, Engrs.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 1.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from the east line of Oneida County to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 46. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 2.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal from 100 feet west of the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 46 to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 50.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $6,800, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $47,600; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $68,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie Canal from the east line of Oneida County to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 46." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 3.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to chapter 79, laws of 1895, and chapter 794, laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal from a point 100 feet west of the upper hollow quoin of Lock No. 50 to 100 feet west of the center of Camillus Road Bridge.

Plans, specifications, notices and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $7,050, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $49,350; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $70,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for the improvement of the Erie Canal, from 100 feet west of the center of Peru Road Bridge to 100 feet west of the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 51." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 5.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal from 100 feet west of the center of Peru Road Bridge to 100 feet west of the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 51.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $6,350; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $44,450; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $63,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the improvement of the Erie canal, from 100 feet west of the center of Camillus Road "113" to 100 feet west of the center of Peru Road Bridge." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 6.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal from 100 feet west of the center of Camillus Road "113" to 100 feet west of the center of Peru Road Bridge.

Plans, specifications, notices and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $7,050, and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $49,350; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $70,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for the improvement of the Erie Canal, from 100 feet west of the centre of Peru Road Bridge to 100 feet west of the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 51." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 6.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for building a stone apron to a portion of Phoenix dam and work connected therewith on the Oswego Canal.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $550; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $3,850; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $5,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for improvement of the Erie Canal, from 100 feet west of the center of Camillus Road "113" to 100 feet west of the center of Peru Road Bridge." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 7.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for raising Braddock's dam on the Oswego canal and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 8.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for building a stone apron to a portion of Phoenix dam and work connected therewith on the Oswego Canal.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $885; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $4,795; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $6,850. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 9.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for raising High Dam on the Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 10.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for raising Oswego dam on the Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 11.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lake Ontario level of the Oswego Canal.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by chapter 794 of the laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Minnetto dam on the Oswego canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 12.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895